

JPRS 76648

17 October 1980

South and East Asia Report

No. 933



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH RECEIVES JAPANESE AID--Tokyo Sept 15 KYODO--Japan will provide Bangladesh with yen 1 billion grant and yen 6.9 billion loans under an agreement concluded in Dacca Monday, the Foreign Ministry announced. The ministry said that the grant will be used for the construction of a food storehouse. The loans will finance the repair and expansion works of a rayon plant and construction of power transmission lines extending a total of about 230 kilometers, the ministry said. It said the loans will be extended from the overseas economic cooperation fund at an annual interest rate of 1.25 percent for repayment over a period of 30 years. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 4220

POSSIBILITY OF INCREASED FRENCH INVESTMENT EXAMINED

Paris L'USINE NOUVELLE in French 28 Aug 80 pp 37-38

[Article by Eric Lecourt under heading "Industries and Markets"]

[Text] Strong by reason of its immense natural resources, Australia plans to make the decade of the eighties its industrial and mineral boom. Will the French know how to seize their opportunity? Visits to Paris by Australian ministers and industrialists are an encouraging sign, as our successes can be counted off on the fingers of one hand.

An Australian minister in Paris, then two, then three all within a few weeks, that is something no one ever heard of before. Some ten managers of the largest Australian corporations (CSR Ltd, Mount Isa International, Mineral Deposits Ltd, MIM Holdings Ltd...) taking advantage of their stay in France in search of future partners before going on a European tour, there has never been anything like that either. The rare Frenchmen who export to Australia cannot get over it: "The Australians have overturned their habits. Before they would stay for long periods in Anglo-Saxon countries, where they signed one contract after another. Then they came to Paris to see the Eiffel Tower."

Now they still see the Eiffel Tower, but only between two appointments! The French would be making a mistake to fail to notice this change of attitude. First of all, such successes as they have won on this market of the Antipodes can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and doubt is expressed now and then concerning just how much of a success they are. Dassault has just had this bitter experience. Last December the aircraft company lost the business of replacing Mirage F 3 planes.

"There is very strong competition among all the major international business groups and a position that has been staked out can be challenged from one day to the next. The British, who used to be the privileged partners of the Australians, were unseated by the Americans," is the explanation given at Thomson-CSF, one of the few French companies to come off with a whole skin.

indeed Thomson-CSF, whose radar equipment is in all Australian control towers, is currently renovating them, and is scheduled to supply Trans Australia Airways--TAA, with an Airbus flight simulator. TAA, which handles Australian domestic traffic, has taken an option on four Airbus aircraft. Another success, CITRA, an affiliate of Spie-Batignolles, has become the third largest construction company in Australia, and employs 2000 Australians of the total of 5000 working for French companies operating in that country. As for SAGEM, it won out over the Germans of Siemens by respecting the letter of Australian law. In order to walk off with the new teletype machine market in Telecommunications they found a local partner to do the assembly.

"This is an indispensable condition for getting this contract with a government agency," explains Jean Rabeux, manager of the Teleprinter Department at SAGEM. Since 1977 SAGEM has sold over 11,000 teleprinters, and sales continue at an annual rate of 500 to 800 units.

This handful of successes should not make one lose sight of how feeble the French presence in Australia really is. France is the only EEC country to show a balance of trade deficit with Australia (1.4 billion francs in 1979) and its sales, despite an improvement in the past year, still relegate it to twelfth rank as a supplier, way behind the United States, Great Britain, Japan, the German Federal Republic and even Italy.

The long, expensive trip to the Australian area has discouraged French industrialists. Exporters of consumer goods especially take a sour view of making business trips to a sparsely populated country (14 million inhabitants) that is 14 times the size of France. Considering also that Japan and the ASEAN countries, located a short hop away, work the territory with highly competitive prices. The only possibility for the moment: luxury products...

By way of explanation for these mediocre results, the French must be credited with the nuclear experiments in the atmosphere at Mururo. The Australians, taking a dim view of these experiments, wanted France to go to the Devil and boycotted French products. "Above all, tell your readers that there is no more dispute on this subject," L'USINE NOUVELLE was told by Roderick Hall, Minister for Commerce at the Australian Embassy in Paris.

Their resentments obnubilated, the Australians came to Paris looking for new partners. A windfall for the French, as the former did not come empty-handed. They had in their wallets a gigantic investment program in excess of 130 billion francs for the years 1980-1990. Four-fifths of this program was to be committed to investment in exploration and exploitation of raw materials: the decade of the 80's is to be the decade of the industrial and mining boom.

Australia has solid foundations for winning its gamble: a stable political regime, an excellent reputation in financial circles, and above all the successful transformation of its agriculture.

Currently the world's No 1 sheep-raiser, 45 percent of its exports are from livestock and agriculture. This economic performance enabled Australia last year to maintain an honorable growth rate (almost 3 percent). The only dark clouds are unemployment (6.7 percent of the active population) and inflation (10 percent) which Malcolm Fraser's liberal government cannot manage to slow down.

Possessed of excellent economic health, Australia has only to bend its back and scoop up its natural resources. For on the honors-list of raw material producers, it has a corner on the Number One spots and the Honorable Mentions: bauxite and mineral sands (#1); iron and lead (#2); zinc (#3); nickel (#4); coal, 640 billion tons of reserves (#5); and above all, with 20 percent of the known reserves of the Western World, Australia will by 1985 be the No 1 exporter of uranium. We may add significant reserves of natural gas (887 billion m³) and an oil production that currently supplies two-thirds of its requirements, and it will be apparent why the Australians have a serene outlook on the future.

Unfortunately the French were not quick enough to assess the magnitude of the investments on Australia's program. The item of exploration and exploitation of oil and gas deposits to all intents and purposes passed the French companies by. Exploitation of the principal deposits (Bass Strait for oil, North West Shelf for gas) is the private hunting preserve of the Anglo-Dutch companies, Shell and BP and the Americans (Esso) [Exxon]. At the present time Elf-Aquitaine is only doing exploration, and CFP-Total confines itself to refining and distribution, in which it has 4 percent of the market.

In the para-petroleum sector there exist bases for cooperation with Australian industry (UIE, ETPM, Comex in particular), but there are no concrete results showing at the moment. Japan, one of the principal buyers of liquefied gas, is taking advantage of this position to pre-empt most of the market for platforms [drilling rigs? offshore drilling rigs?].

Coal has been the only item to find grace with French investors over the past few years. Les Charbonnages de France and Imetal as well as Elf-Aquitaine bought participations in the mines around Sydney, and a few weeks ago Cogema formed an association with the Australian company Bridge Oil Ltd. for exploitation and exploration of the Queensland coal reserves. The principal French investor, however, must surely be PUK, which expects great things of its Australian factories--and the future industrial complex of Tomago--located near the heavy consumers of Aluminum in Southeast Asia.

Nevertheless, for each of these operations, the French have sought out local partners, as stipulated by the laws on foreign investments (the foreign-owned share in large projects may not exceed 50 percent of

...more than 25 percent in the case of uranium). But as the former Minister for Commerce explained, at a meeting on the premises of CNPF, [National Council of French Employers] "the Australian Government will never oppose with a veto a project that is favorable to my country's interests if we cannot get 50 percent of the shares, with the exception of projects concerning uranium."

The French Still Feel Alone

At the moment the projected construction of an enrichment plant for uranium based on the gaseous diffusion principal developed by the French is on dead center. It can only come to realization if two conditions are fulfilled: the world market must register a demand and the Australian trade unions must change their attitude regarding uranium. Even so there remain other sectors for the French where the demand for producers' goods is very substantial. By reason of the projected new construction of ore processing plants the various State Electricity Commissions forecast a doubling of electric power consumption before 10 years, and they have committed for construction of a substantial-sized grid of power stations. Egic, an affiliate of Merlin Gerin, has incidentally just received an order for disconnecting switches for the extension of the Victoria power grid, where Alsthom had already sold gas turbines.

Another sector in process of expansion is Telecommunications. The Australians have recently initiated or are about to initiate announcements for submission of bids: national telecommunications and television satellite, trans-Pacific telecommunications cable between Australia and Canada, time-zone commutation... In this field, thanks to the performance of SAGEM, the French have tripled their exports in 3 years, passing Great Britain and Sweden, but remaining with the figure of 10 percent of Australian imports far behind Japan (28 percent), the United States (20 percent) German Federal Republic (16 percent).

On a market where all the industrialized countries are fighting for a place, the French still feel alone. That is why the South Pacific Committee of the CNPF [National Council of French Employers] encouraged the formation of a Business Association with the Australians. "The French PME [Small and Medium-Sized Businesses] must get together with the Australian PME to change the direction of the stream of business that has developed with Great Britain," says Andre Auprince, General Manager of Spie-Batignolles and promoter of this operation.

No easy task, to judge by the insignificant French participation at the AIEE [Australia's International Engineering Exhibition] being held at Sydney from 15 to 20 September. And not good enough to satisfy the Minister of Industry, Andre Giraud, who will be in Australia at the beginning of September, a few weeks ahead of the French industrialists planning to go there under the aegis of the CNPF.

TABLE 1
The Seven Major French Investors

Participants	Percent of holding	Locale	Nature of Enterprise	Total investment planned
ALUMINUM PECHINEY AUSTRALIA	35	Tonago	Aluminum smelting plant	3700
PUK	20	Gladstone	Extension of aluminum smelting plant	1400
TOTAL AUSTRALIA	66.7	Matraville Sydney	Extension of the refinery	650
MINATOME AUSTRALIA Pty Ltd (CFP) (PUK)	50 50	Ben Lomond	Uranium, molybdenum	240
CENTRAL TASMANIAN TUNGSTENE Pty Ltd (Elf-Aquitaine)	50	Forth River	Wolfram, tungsten (exploitation)	12
TOTAL AUSTRALIA	1	Cooper Basin	Oil & gas (exploration and development)	unknown
AQUITAINE AUSTRALIA MINERALS Pty Ltd (Elf-Aquitaine)	50	Gulf of Bonaparte	Lead, zinc, silver diamonds (exploration)	unknown

(Source: Sydney Office of Economic Expansion)

major efforts in the 1980's will be concentrated on investment for the years 1980-1990 will be committed to exploration and exploitation of the minerals.



Map:

1. Principal mining and industrial projects for the 80's decade
2. Road
3. Rail
4. Natural gas
5. Iron ore
6. Steel mill
7. Other

1160

1980-1990

PRESIDENT CHAIRS 2-DAY ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION

Decision on Fishing Resources

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Chittagong, Aug. 16:--The National Economic Council (NEC) today decided to take measures to motivate the people politically to participate in the development of the country's fish resources to achieve the production target of thirty lakh tons of fish by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, reports BSS.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the NEC held on board the Hizbul Bahr. The meeting presided over by President Ziaur Rahman, began yesterday afternoon and ended this noon and was held in two separate sessions.

The meeting emphasised for involving all sections of people including Ministers, Members of Parliament, local bodies and administration for undertaking campaign to increase production of fish. The Minister of Fisheries will coordinate the entire programme.

The NEC directed the Ministry of Fisheries to take up steps to develop fish resources in inland, coastal and deep sea waters in an integrated manner to achieve the target of the Five-Year Plan. It also directed the Ministry to take strict quality control measures for fish and fish products particularly those meant for export.

The Ministry of Fisheries will study export markets to find out the requirements of different countries so that the country could produce fish on that basis. Foreign markets will be needed to export the huge surplus that will be left after meeting the home requirements when the Five-Year Plan target will be achieved.

The NEC stressed for playing a major role by the private sector in the development of fish resources including deep sea fishing. However, the promotional and supporting activities should be handled by the public sector as much as practicable. The Government will take up measures for procurement of surplus fish and make arrangements for export.

The meeting also discussed the utilization of mass media (including newspapers, radio and television) for mobilization of public opinion in favour of mass cultivation of fish. The Ministry of Fisheries and other agencies under the Ministry will be requested to reach the target.

The NC directed for implementation its various policies by transferring water areas from the Ministry of Land Administration and Land Revenue to the Ministry of Fisheries without further delay. [as published] It also directed to make arrangements to manufacture all arrangement and instruments like trawlers fishing boats and fishing nets and hooks. [as published] It also emphasized for expansion of training facilities in fisheries sector and for making arrangements to procure more fishing boats to protect the country's marine fishery resources. Appro- priate law will also be enacted to protect fish fry and immature fish.

The NC directed the Ministry of Fisheries to encourage the people to cultivate shrimps, turtles and crabs and to establish fish sanctuaries in appropriate areas throughout the country for proper development of fish and fish fry. [as published] The ponds and lakes in and around Dacca city should be handed over to the Ministry of Fisheries for cultivation of fish.

The meeting decided to set up a training institute for providing necessary training to the fishermen and other people. The Ministry of Planning was directed to come up with suggestion on control of pollution from industrial wastes which may affect fish population.

The NC emphasized for reviewing the present system of leasing out water areas to private sector for maximizing pisciculture in these places. A committee which was formed with the Prime Minister as its head will examine and finalise this issue. Ministers for Industries Finance Fisheries Local Government and Rural Development and Land Administration and Land Revenue will be the members of the committee. [as published]

The meeting directed the Ministry of Planning to prepare a project so that the Hizbul Bahr could be utilized for scientific and cultural activities student exchange programme official exchange programme and Members of Parliament exchange programme on a regional basis during the eight months of its idle period. [as published]

Decision on Mass Education

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Aug 60 p 1

[Text] Chittagong Aug 16:--A national service for mass education would be introduced in the country so that all matriculates and upwards are obligated to participate in the programme for certain period of time, reports BSS.

This Decision was taken at a meeting of National Economic Council (NEC) at Hizbul Bahr here with President Ziaur Rahman in the chair.

The NEC decided that appropriate laws would be enacted in this regard and a standing committee would be constituted by the Ministry of Education to work out details. The NEC, in a detailed discussion took the decision that mass mobilisation for literacy drive must be intensified further by the Ministry of Education and everybody must participate and get involved fully.

According to a NEC decision a cell would be created in the Prime Minister's secretariat to monitor the implementation of all these programmes aimed at driving out illiteracy from the country.

According to a NEC decision the radio and television must devote at least half hour each day for publicising mass education programme. [as published] A complete cycle for about five months should be organised by radio and television to complete the course it decided.

The Village Defence Party (VDP) should also participate in a massive way in the implementation of programme and all industrial units must organise mass education programme and after one year there should be no uneducated employees in any industrial unit.

The teachers and students of all educational institution would be required to participate in the national development work for certain period of time and the Ministry of Education would chalk out programmes in this respect in consultations with the President's Secretariat.

According to another NEC decision more frequent inter-Ministerial coordination meeting to be held to further gear up the literacy drive to save the country from the curse of illiteracy. [as published]

Decision on Development Projects

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Chittagong, Aug. 16:--The National Economic Council (NEC) in a meeting here today with President Ziaur Rahman in the chair decided that maximum efforts must be taken by all concerned to minimise de- [words illegible] selection, preparation and approval and implementation of all development projects in the country, reports BSS.

The meeting which was held at "Hizbul Bahr" for a couple of hours, also took some important decisions in order to streamline the approval of development projects.

The NEC decided that the upper limit of the sanctioning authority of the administrative ministries would be raised from the present level of Taka 50 lakh to Taka 150 lakh.

The work of the National Council should be based on the principle that projects which do not require any foreign financing are conditionally approved by the Ministry of Planning was also taken from existing limits on the total value of the projects. Projects involving more than three million yen would be placed before the Executive Committee of NCA.

After thorough discussion on the development projects, decided by the Ministry of Planning would approve or reject all the 750 scheduled projects in the annual development plan of 1980-81 by December 31, 1979.

It also approved the decision that the consultancy service should be employed within the country on a priority basis and any ministry willing to undertake construction work by itself would be able to do so without referring to the Ministry of Works.

At the time of preparation of a project, the NEC decided, detailed time schedule including stages of approval should be clearly spelled out so that the responsibility for delay can be appropriately located.

The meeting also took decision that all big cars, owned by Government and agencies should be disposed off or returned to the Establishment Division within a period of one month and they must use only smaller cars. [as published]

According to the NEC decision, the Ministry of Planning had been asked to prepare a time schedule for rejecting or accepting a project submitted to the commission.

The Prime Minister has also been given the responsibility to examine the issue of relationship between the ministries and corporations to ensure maximum efficiency of the whole system. The Prime Minister according to NEC, would be assisted by a Council Committee of which he himself is Chairman. The existing industrial enterprises should henceforth undertake balancing modernisation and replacement by generating their own income, the meeting decided.

CSO: 4226

TRANSPORT MINISTER CHARGES OPPOSITION CONSPIRACY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Jaipurhat, Aug. 15: Minister for Railways, Roads, Highways and Road Transport, Mr Abdul Alim, has said that mid-term election could not be democratic as eight crore people had given their verdict during the last election, reports ENA.

Addressing a public meeting at Shaheed Abul Kashem Maidan here yesterday, he said that some of those demanding mid-term election were rejected by the people while others could not put up competent candidates in the last election.

Presided over by Khondaker Oliuzzaman Alam, President of the Jaipurhat BNP, the meeting was also addressed, among others, by Mr Azizul Haw, MP and district Co-ordinator, Bogra and Dr Rustom Ali, Vice-President of the Jaipurhat BNP.

The Minister said that the Democratic League chief Khondaker Moshtaque Ahmed identified himself as one of the murderers of democracy as he did not oppose the formation of BKSAL and its constitution.

Democratic League and BKSAL, he charged, were making conspiracy to come to power as they knew that people would no more elect them. He, however, alleged that they wanted to capture power at the instigation of their foreign masters.

He observed that Opposition parties were lacking in the sense of direction in their programme which could not bring welfare to the nation. The present Government had restored democratic rights of the people, he claimed.

He called upon the political parties to show their patience and earn confidence of the people and participate in the next elections in a better way.

While commenting on the liberal policy of the Government Mr Alim said that it had already released more than 12 hundred prisoners including political ones.

CSO: 4220

INFORMATION MINISTER OPENS JOURNALISTS' WORKSHOP

[From THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English' 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 8]

[Text] The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Sahmsul Huda Chowdhury, on Monday inaugurated a week-long workshop for weekly journalists with a call to newsmen for creating public opinion for the socio-economic progress of the country reports BSS.

He said journalism was not only a profession but an article of faith adding that they have a great responsibility towards the society. [as published] Organised by the Press Institute of Bangladesh the workshop, first of its kind was being participated by 16 journalists of weeklies published from the capital and five other places. Mr. Murtaza Ali Chairman of PIB and Mr. Toab Khan acting Director General of the Institute also addressed the inaugural function. [as published]

The Information Minister said the profession of journalism was full of hardship and the newsmen had to work with utmost responsibility for the fulfilment of social obligation bestowed upon them. [as published]

He said the number of publications and condition of newspapers in a given country symbolised the amount of freedom the country enjoyed. He said the role of the journalists could never be explained by lengthy speeches, for it was something which had to be understood by the journalists themselves.

The Information Minister observed that every newspaper and journalist must have some ideals and should speak the truth. He said the use of newspaper or a weekly as a weapon for personal gain should be discouraged. He said future will determine whether it was proper or not for a newspaper to be identified with any particular party. He said both the readers and the government should be tolerant about the contents in any publication and called upon the newsmen to work consistently for creating opinion to that effect.

The Minister called upon all connected with newspapers for a common goal for promoting the cause of the people and added that no individual was

bigger than the state. He called upon the journalists to be alive to their social responsibilities and put their endeavour for nation building activities.

The chairman of the Institute said that those who lack requisite courage to serve the nation should not come to the profession of journalism.

Stressing the importance of workshop for the weekly journalists the acting Director General of the Institute said their (weekly journalists) role have further increased with the revival of democracy in the country. [as published] He hoped the workshop would help the journalists in advancing their professionalism enabling them to serve the cause better.

CSO: 4220

ROK EMBASSY STATEMENT STRESSES FRIENDSHIP

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 19 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The Republic of Korea will continue to endeavour to expand and strengthen friendly and cooperative relations with all friendly countries and will invariably pursue its political ideals as a free and democratic nation, says a Press release issued by the ROK Embassy in Dacca, reports BBS.

The Press release said, according to the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received in Dacca from Seoul, the resignation of President Choi Kyu Hah will not affect in any way the continued conduct of the basic external policies and the compliances with the existing commitments and various agreements made by the government of the Republic of Korea.

The statement further said there will be no change in the intended implementation of the programmes for political development as already announced by the Korean government.

The temporary changeover of the duties of the head of state will not affect the continuity of the constitutional Government of Korea, the statement said and added that the election of President and the fulfilment of the political schedule will proceed on a constitutional basis in an orderly manner. [as published]

The statement said the decision to step aside was taken by President Choi in the national interest and for opening an era of legitimate and responsible politics and shorten the transitional period for facilitating the evolving of the institution of a strong leadership.

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

PRC ENVOY ARRIVES--Mr Liu Shu Ching, Chinese Ambassador-designate to Bangladesh arrived in Dacca on Thursday to take up his new assignment; reports ENA. A career diplomat Mr Ching had earlier served as his country's ambassador to Norway. He was available at hand during President's recent visit to China. He was received at the airport by the chief of protocol of Bangladesh Foreign Office and ambassadors of Burma, Pakistan and Romania. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 3]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT DRIVE--Chittagong, Aug. 17: Food Minister Mr Abdul Momen Khan said here yesterday that Government was determined to intensify the internal procurement drive with a view to encouraging the farmers to grow more food and building a satisfactory food reserve, reports BSS. The Minister asked the food officials to arrange more private godowns so that procurement drive might not be hampered on the plea of storage problem. The Minister said if the Government did not purchase foodgrains from the peasants during the harvesting time it would go to the hands of the hoarders and smugglers. The peasants would be deprived of getting fair prices, he added. [as published] Mr Khan said that a huge amount of foreign exchange had to be spent for importing foodgrains. He asked the officials to handle the food ships swiftly and effectively to ensure quick discharge of foodgrains and to avoid payment of demurrage. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 18 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

REBEL GROUP ACTIVITIES--On 4 September, a small unit of the people's army planted mines between (?Mandau) and Hkawan against an enemy military convoy traveling from Myitkyina to Chipwe. The mines destroyed a vehicle, killed four enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 15th Infantry Regiment and wounded several others. On 12 September, a guerrilla attack at Ngamaw stream by a small unit of the people's army on the military government's 15th Infantry Regiment, which was proceeding to Chipwe from Htaungaw, resulted in the death of one enemy soldier. Combat news from the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization (SSNLO): It was learned that on 17 August, mines planted by a small SSNLO unit between Pangta-Hkwa and (E-me), east of Hsi-hseng--Loi-kaw Road--killed two enemy soldiers, including a mercenary sergeant from the military government's mercenary 78th Infantry Regiment. [Text] [BK241236 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80]

STATE PADDY PURCHASING PRICES--The Ministry of Trade issued notification No. 5/80 on 30 September announcing that in accordance with the powers vested in it, the Agricultural and Farm Products Trade Corporation--the sole purchasing authority--will buy various grades of paddy produced in 1980-81 at the following prices: ngasein group--900 kyat for ordinary grade, 990 kyat for Grade II, and 1,060 kyat for Grade I; meedone group--940 kyat for ordinary grade, 1,000 kyat for Grade II, and 1,060 kyat for Grade I; emata group--955 kyat for ordinary grade, 1,050 kyat for Grade II, and 1,125 kyat for Grade I; special group--1,035 kyat for ordinary grade, 1,140 kyat for Grade II, and 1,120 kyat for Grade I; ngakywe group--1,090 kyat for ordinary grade, 1,200 kyat for Grade II, and 1,300 kyat for Grade I; and Kaukhnyin group--900 kyat for ordinary grade; 990 kyat for Grade II, and 1,060 kyat for Grade I. The prices will become effective 1 October 1980 until further notice. The prices will be paid at buying centers opened at storage and milling centers. If paddy has to be bought at special field buying centers or mobile buying centers, charges for transportation to milling and storage centers will be deducted from purchase prices. [BK010535 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Sep 80]

'NUCLEAR TUSSLE' WITH UNITED STATES ANALYZED

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] It is perhaps too cynical to view the current happenings in Washington on the American nuclear fuel supply to Tarapur as a shadow play drawing to a pre-determined end. For the Carter Administration appears serious enough in its attempt to get the two pending shipments of 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium each through. Forceful pleas by Mr Moynihan, former Ambassador in New Delhi and now a Senator, and Dr Joseph Nye, the originator of the Carter Administration's approach to non-proliferation, appear to have softened the hardline opponents in the House of Representatives and led to some rethinking. For all its current efforts, the Administration seems to be trapped in a maze of its own making--in its eagerness to demonstrate its commitment to non-proliferation, it tried through the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 to heavily handedly impose controls over the non-nuclear weapons States. New Delhi has consistently refused to yield on full scope safeguards or placing all the nuclear facilities whether indigenously developed or of foreign origin under International Atomic Energy Agency inspection, so long as the nuclear weapons States were free to do as they pleased. And it has been insisting that the U.S. honour its commitment to supply fuel under the Indo-U.S. agreement on nuclear cooperation without trying to impose conditions that are unacceptable to all sections of public and political opinion in the country. The U.S. Administration, with its professed concern for non-proliferation, has chosen to ignore these straightforward arguments and has instead contrived reasons of its own in recommending that the fuel be granted. One is the supposed danger of India, obviously to the detriment of American interests in the Asian region, drawing closer to the Soviet Union if the fuel were denied. Secondly, it has argued that if it were to cut off the fuel, India would repudiate the safeguards arrangement and feel free to use the spent fuel from the Tarapur reactors for reprocessing--a development that would defeat the non-proliferation objective. Embarrassing and not exactly complimentary as these arguments and explanations may be, these are the ones that carry weight in the curiously mixed mood of self-righteousness

and bellicosity that has gripped the U.S. But as our Washington correspondent has reported, the Administration still faces a hard task in trying to sell to the Congressmen its line of reasoning as to how providing the nuclear fuel would advance its non-proliferation objective while holding it back might defeat it.

The current debate has clearly brought out the danger of basing India's nuclear development programme on foreign supplies which in this case are also dependent on the political tussles in Washington. The Tarapur reactors are being run way below full capacity--last year they achieved 57.5 per cent--to conserve fuel and the nuclear fuel fabrication complex at Hyderabad has been idle for lack of uranium shipments from the U.S. An alternative mixed uranium fuel developed by Indian scientists has been tested and found suitable and work is under way to build the plants to produce the mix. Without waiting for the outcome of the current happenings in Washington, the Government of India should go ahead full steam, devoting all resources and manpower necessary to produce the substitute fuel that will keep the Tarapur reactors running for some years at least, if the U.S. finally decides to cut off the supply. As with most efforts at indigenisation, this too will not be without substantial costs. But the point is the Indian scientists' ability to keep the reactors going cannot but add to the country's bargaining strength with the U.S.--or any other supplier, for that matter. For if the plants can operate in any case, the U.S. cannot use the fuel supply as a lever to extract assurances and concessions on safeguards. And if the professed objective is to shut off from the rest of the world the wherewithal to carry out nuclear explosions, one would hope that the U.S. would some day realise also the futility of denying fuel to a nation that had six years ago demonstrated its capability to explode a device.

No easy solution appears to be in sight for the larger question of the future of the Indo-U.S. agreement on nuclear cooperation. The dialogue between Washington and New Delhi has dragged on with the parties talking past each other. Except during a brief period when Mr Morarji Desai's renunciation of even peaceful nuclear explosions seemed to presage a softening of India's stand, Washington could have been under no illusion that New Delhi would ever accept full scope safeguards. India is now on strong ground and, if any of the two pending shipments of fuel is denied, the U.S. would be committing a breach of the agreement. The safeguards arrangements at Tarapur will then automatically cease to be binding, though with the Prime Minister's repeated declarations that the country is committed to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, such a development need not cause concern abroad. The nuclear fuel issue has now gained a symbolic significance far beyond its impact on the Indian nuclear energy programme and discord over fuel supply is bound to affect the whole gamut of Indo-U.S. relations. The way Washington--meaning by the term the combined, interacting personages, the President and members of the Congress--acts on the pending and future shipments will be a measure of its earnestness in improving relations with India.

SUPREME COURT RULES ON CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 1. The Supreme Court has held that "Parliament cannot under Article 368 (amending power of the Constitution), exceed its amending power so as to acquire for itself the right to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or to destroy its basic and essential features."

The Court was delivering a detailed judgment with reasons in what is known as Minerva Mills batch cases in support of its earlier orders of May 9, 1980, striking down Clauses 4 and 5 of Article 368 and also Article 31-C, as amended by the Constitution 42nd Amendment.

Clauses 4 and 5 were introduced in Article 368 by Section 55 of the 42nd Amendment.

In striking down Clause 5 of Article 368, the Chief Justice Mr. Y.V. Chandrachud (who delivered the main judgment) said that "this newly introduced clause demolishes the very pillars on which the preamble rests" (namely a policy whose basic structure is a sovereign Democratic Republic and whose essential attributes like justice, social, economic and political liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and equality of opportunity are recited in the preamble itself).

Clause 5 says that "for the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that there shall be no limitation whatever on the constituent power of Parliament to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal the provisions of this Constitution under this Article."

The Chief Justice delivered the main judgment speaking for himself, Mr Justice A.C. Gupta, Mr Justice N.L. Untwalia and Mr Justice P.S. Kailasam.

On the other hand, Mr Justice P.N. Bhagwati, in his separate detailed judgment agreed with the conclusion of the Chief Justice on the invalidity of Clauses 4 and 5 of Article 368 but differed with the Chief Justice on the invalidity of Article 31-C as amended and declared it valid.

to "with impunity" and that "an unconditioned power can unduly and wrongly limit the multiple power conferred by clause 5, and it even empowers Parliament to repeal the provisions of this constitution, that is to say, to abrogate democracy and substitute for it a totally un-constitutional form of government."

"Such an end can effectively be achieved without creating a democracy in any other sense, by a total denial of social, economic and political justice to the people, by emasculating liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and by shunning commitment to the magnificent ideal of a society of equals and that the power to destroy is not power to amend."

"Indeed," the Chief Justice said that "a limited amending power is one of the basic features of our Constitution and, therefore, the limitations on that power cannot be destroyed."

The second purpose of Clause 5 is the "removal of doubts," the main judgment pointed out and noted that after the decision of the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharathi Case (also known as Fundamental Rights Case) in 1973 "there could be no doubts as regards the existence of limitations on Parliament's power to amend the Constitution."

In the Kesavananda Bharathi case, the Supreme Court by a majority of seven to six ruled that power to amend the Constitution under Article 168 "cannot be exercised so as to damage the basic features of the constitution or destroy its basic structure."

The main judgment also declared unconstitutional Clause 4 of Article 168--which deprives the courts of their power to call in question any amendment of the Constitution--"because the two clauses are inter-linked."

Function of Judges

In this context, the main judgment said that "our Constitution is founded on a nice balance of power among the three wings of State, namely the executive, the legislature and the judiciary and it is the function of the judges, nay their duty, to pronounce upon the validity of the law."

"If courts are totally deprived of that power, the Fundamental Rights conferred upon the people will become a mere adornment because rights without remedies are as writ in water."

"Clause 4 of Article 168 totally deprives the citizens of one of the most valuable modes of redress which is guaranteed under Article 32 of the Constitution" (which is itself a Fundamental Right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights)."

The majority also held that the "conferment of the right to destroy the identity of the Constitution coupled with the provision that no court of law shall pronounce upon the validity of such destruction seems to us a transparent case of transgression of the limitations on the amending power" and "if Clause 5 is beyond the amending power of Parliament, Clause 4 must be equally beyond that power and must be struck down as such."

In striking down Article 31-C as amended the judgment dealt with the relative roles of Directive Principles (Part IV) and Fundamental Rights (Part III) in the Constitutional theme and held that "to destroy the guarantees given by Part III in order purportedly to achieve the goals of Part IV is plainly to subvert the Constitution by destroying its basic structure."

It may be mentioned that the main part of Article 31-C, as it stood before the amendment, was upheld by the Supreme Court in the Kesava-nanda Bharathi case.

According to Article 31-C, as it stood then, no law giving effect to the policy of the State specified in Clauses (B) or (C) of Article 39 of Directive Principles chapter--dealing with distributive justice and prevention of concentration of wealth--shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with Fundamental Rights under Articles 14 or 19 or 31.

Article 31-C as amended says that no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in all or any of the Directive Principles shall be deemed to be void on the ground that such a law takes away, or is inconsistent with, or abridges Fundamental Rights under Articles 14 (equality before law), 19 (personal freedoms) or 31 (property rights).

The Chief Justice observed that "the Indian Constitution is founded on the bed-rock of the balance between Part III and Part IV and to give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution."

The main judgment declared that "this harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution."

The Chief Justice held "that since the amendment to Article 31-C was unquestionably made with a view to empowering the legislatures to pass laws of a particular description, even if these laws violate the discipline of Articles 14 and 19, it seems to us impossible to hold that we should still save Article 31-C from challenge of unconstitutionality, by reading into the section words which destroy the rationale of that Article and an intendment, which is plainly contrary to the proclaimed purpose."

After noting the importance of Directive Principles in achieving a socialist State and of Fundamental Rights to secure to our people basic freedoms with equality of opportunity and status and individual dignity, the judgment cautioned that "just as the rights conferred by Part III would be without a radar and a compass if they were not geared to an ideal, in the same manner the attainment of the ideals set out in Part IV would become a pretence for tyranny if the price to be paid for achieving that ideal is human freedom."

The Chief Justice said that a plea (of the Union of India) that some laws may fall outside the scope of Article 31-C as amended "is no answer to the contention (of the petitioners) that withdrawal of the protection of Articles 14 and 19 from a large number of laws destroys the basic structure of the Constitution."

"Three articles of our constitution and only three stand between the heaven of freedom into which Tagore wanted his country to awake and the abyss of unrestrained power and they are Articles 14 (equality), 19 (personal freedom) and 21 (right to life and personal liberty), the judgment noted.

Article 31-C, the Chief Justice said, "has removed the two sides of that golden triangle which affords to the people an assurance that the promise held forth by the preamble will be performed by ushering in an egalitarian era through the discipline of Fundamental Rights, that is, without emasculation of the rights to liberty and equality which alone can help preserve the dignity of the individual."

The Chief Justice observed that "a total deprivation of Fundamental Rights, even in a limited area, can amount to abrogation of a Fundamental Right just as partial deprivation in every area." Giving an illustration, His Lordship said that an author, who writes exclusively on foreign matters, shall have been totally deprived of the right of free speech and expression if he is prohibited from writing on foreign matters.

"If Articles 14 and 19 are put out of operation in regard to the bulk of law which the legislatures are empowered to pass (for implementing Directive Principles), Article 32 (Fundamental Right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights) will be drained of its life-blood the judgment added.

Section IV of the 42nd Amendment--which amended Article 31-C--found an easy way to circumvent Article 32(4) "by withdrawing totally the protection of Article 14 and 19 in respect of a large category of laws, so that there would be no Article 32" the Chief Justice said.

Article 32(4) says that the right guaranteed by Article 32 shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

"The power to take away the protection of Article 14 is the power to discriminate without a valid basis for classification," the judgment pointed out.

Stating that "Article 14 forbids class legislation but it does not forbid classification, the judgment observed that the purpose of withdrawing the protection of Article 14 can only be to acquire the power to enact the class legislation."

Then again, the Chief Justice said that "regional chauvinism will have a field day if Article 19(1)(D)--right of free movement throughout India--is not available to the citizens" and "already, there are disturbing trends in a part of the Indian horizon" and "these trends will receive strength and encouragement if laws can be passed with impunity, preventing the citizens from exercising their right to move freely throughout the territory of India."

The Chief Justice rejected a plea of the Union of India that the deprivation of some of the Fundamental Rights for the purpose of achieving a just socioeconomic order as envisaged in the Directive Principles chapter could not possibly be deemed as destruction of the basic structure of the Constitution.

In this context, pointing out that the principles in Part IV were the goals of almost all types of policy--democratic or authoritarian, the Chief Justice said that "if the discipline of Article 14 is withdrawn and if immunity from the operation of that Article is conferred, not only on laws passed by Parliament but on laws passed by the State legislatures also, the political pressures exercised by practically large groups can tear the country asunder by leaving it to the legislature to pick and choose favoured areas and favourite citizens for preferential treatment."

The judgment observed that "the device of reading down is not to be resorted to in order to save the susceptibilities of the law makers, nor indeed to imagine a law of one's liking to have been passed" and that "one must at least take Parliament at its word when especially, it undertakes a constitutional amendment."

Rejecting a plea of the Union of India that Article 31-C as amended should be upheld for the same reasons for which Article 31-A(1) was upheld by the Supreme Court in a number of earlier decisions, the judgment pointed out that there was a "qualitative difference" between these two Articles.

"Article 31-A(1)--which deals with laws relating to agrarian reforms being protected from challenge in courts on ground of violation of specified fundamental rights--excludes the challenge under Articles 14 and 19 in regard to a specified category of laws," the Chief Justice

noted and added that "if, by a constitutional amendment, the application of Articles 14 and 19 is withdrawn from a defined field of legislative activity, which is reasonably in public interest, the basic framework of the Constitution may remain unimpaired." But "if the protection of these Articles is withdrawn in respect of an unimagined variety of laws, fundamental freedoms will become a parchment in a glass case "to be viewed as a matter of historical curiosity."

The judgment also negatived a plea of the Union of India that the expanded Article 31-C should be upheld in the same way as Article 31-A was upheld by the court in earlier rulings.

In this context, the judgment said that Article 31-A dealt with specified matters while "Article 31-C, as amended, does not deal with specified subjects and the Directive Principles are couched in broad and general terms for the simple reason that they specify the goals to be achieved."

Liberty & Courts

The Chief Justice, observed that "human ingenuity, limitless though it may be, has not yet developed a system by which the liberty of the people can be protected except through the intervention of courts of law."

The majority thus came to the conclusion that "the nature and quality of the Amendment introduced by Section 4 of the 42nd Amendment (in expanding Article 31-C) is therefore such that it virtually tears away the heart and basis of basic fundamental freedoms."

(GSI) 4220

GANDHI ADDRESSES EDITORS' GATHERING IN DELHI

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 19 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 18.--Mrs Gandhi today appealed to the Press to keep the national interest in view and cooperate with the Government in the "gigantic task" of nation-building, reports PTI.

Mrs Gandhi, who was talking to newspaper editors assembled on the lawns of her residence, spoke of the positive role which they could play in the present critical situation and cautioned them against being influenced by "insincere" Western standards.

She complained that a section of the Press in some States was "trying to excite people" and inciting them to do things which were not in the interest of the country. It was entirely for the Press to decide how to discipline itself.

The editors, who have been here for the meetings of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference were assured by Mrs Gandhi that she was not against dissent and it was for the Press to judge its own performance.

In all her 11 years as Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi said, she had never tried to impose her views on others but sought to keep in constant touch with national opinion. The image that many of them sought to create of her being authoritarian or depending on one or two persons was wrong.

Mrs Gandhi said she did not want to give advice to the Press. "But, I think the time has come for all citizens of our country--and I would say of all developing countries--to consider what is their duty to their country."

"Does the Press come above the country? Is it more important than the freedom of the country? Is it more important than the peace and harmony and progress of the country? This is the first question which I think every citizen, no matter what his vocation or profession is, has to ask himself".

Mrs Gandhi agreed that "information is indeed important". But it should be correct information. She would agree that the judgment of what should be published should be of the Press and not necessarily that of the Government.

'Moment of Crisis'

Mrs. Gandhi said India and the rest of the world too was passing through a moment of crisis in the economic and political field. Even the most affluent of countries were in turmoil. There was a feeling of frustration and lack of direction.

"We have no lack of direction here. We know exactly where we want to go. We know exactly how we want to get there. The task is so gigantic that (it calls for) the help of all sections of our people--and the Press is a very important part, not only because of the individuals there but because of the influence they wield. Without their help our strength is diminished".

Mrs Gandhi said it might be a good thing for the Western Press to concentrate on violence and crime, on what was considered spectacular, and "who is quarrelling with whom". [as published] Was this right for India and other developing countries generally?

"Those people who criticize us are perfectly satisfied with far worse and more stringent curbs" in other countries. "Indeed, they admire what those countries have done and support them and help them in every possible way. All this talk of democracy and so on sound a bit hollow". There was no sincerity if those who criticized India did not do so in regard to "other places where it (Press curbs) has happened in a much more severe way, not for longer period but for all the time".

Mrs Gandhi said: "We are not concerned with what other people say about us. Our concern is how we are going to build our country. Do we want to build? Or is it more important that we secure a scoop? What are your priorities?"

She was only asking a question and not giving an answer. It was for every individual, big or small, to find the answer.

Mrs Gandhi said she had not tried to mould the views of anybody or any institution.

"In fact, that perhaps has been my major weakness. Even after being Prime Minister for 11 years I have never once tried to have only views of my own". She had taken into account the views of various individuals and groups in the country.

Contrary to the image which "many" in the Press tried to project of her, of being authoritarian or depending on one or two people, she met people

of different opinions and political views every day. She met people of most political parties. Even those who might be abusing her in Parliament at that time did not hesitate to call on her.

Mrs Gandhi rejected the contention that she was heading only a party Government which did not have the character of a national Government. Obviously referring to the period of the Janata-Lok Dal Governments at the Centre, Mrs Gandhi added: "They had many parties, but the nation was not represented.

"We might have a one-party Government, but the nation is represented in it. We try to keep in constant contact with national opinion at all levels".

Mrs Gandhi then referred to the large number of people waiting on the lawns to meet her and said: "You will find even now people of different political opinion, different professions and different States and attitudes of mind in this ground".

The average citizen should be made to feel that he was part of democracy.

CSO: 4220

MINISTER DESCRIBES CUSTOMS CLEARANCE OF SANJAY'S PLANE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] New Delhi, July 28 (PTI).

The finance minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, told the Lok Sabha today that the Pitts aircraft in which Mr Sanjay Gandhi was killed was permitted to be cleared through the customs after a duty of Rs 60,000 was realised by the government.

The aircraft was cleared by the director-general of civil aviation as fit for flying on June 17.

Mr Venkataraman intervened in the debate on the finance bill to give details about the clearance of the aircraft. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu (CPM) had charged that there were serious irregularities and illegalities in the customs clearance of the aircraft. Mr Bosu said the aircraft was illegally imported, orders for confiscation and reshipment were flouted and it was allowed to be brought in by the present government after it came to power.

Mr Venkataraman said there was nothing hanky-panky about the matter.

The finance minister said the aircraft was received in Bombay in March, 1977. The person in whose name it was received, refused to clear it saying it had been sent in his name by mistake.

Fine Imposed

The collector of customs passed an order imposing a fine of Rs 40,000, adding that on payment of the fine the aircraft could be reshipped to the place from where it came. The fine was paid by the party.

"I do not know what happened," Mr Venkataraman continued. "Perhaps, some interested persons, at that time, in that government" (intervened). After the order was passed by the collector of customs in the normal course, "some developments took place."

The board of customs and Central excise issued a show-cause notice why it should not be confiscated. The board felt that the permission to reship after payment of fine of Rs 40,000 was not right and the aircraft should be confiscated. They could not do it without issuing a show-cause notice.

Show-Cause Notice

The show-cause notice also asked why the fine should not be enhanced. It was done "apparently at the inspiration of somebody," he remarked.

The finance minister added that when the notice was issued, the party filed a writ petition in the Calcutta high court and obtained a stay of the proceedings of board.

The party again moved the court in July, 1978 saying that the aircraft had not been in use for a long time and would become unusable. They, therefore, wanted permission from the court to reship the aircraft back to the country from which it was imported.

The court issued an order in April, 1979, saying that subject to the conditions that the board might impose, the aircraft might be reshipped.

"What the Calcutta high court gave was permission to reship, not an order compelling them to reship the aircraft," Mr Venkataraman said.

The reshipment was subject to the party satisfying the conditions imposed by the Board.

"The board imposed the condition that the party must give a bank guarantee or other guarantee of Rs 4 lakhs. The party did not find it possible to give this guarantee and did not reship," Mr Venkataraman said. "No action was taken. The aircraft was still there."

This position continued till the end of 1979.

Around March, 1980, the finance minister said, the Seymor Shipping Company asked their associates in London, Thomas Mouget, to ask Thomas Mouget and Company (India) to take the aircraft on their behalf.

An application was made to the government that Thomas Mouget (India) should be allowed to have the plane for use like travelling between Calcutta and Durgapur. The original import permit given to Thomas Mouget (India) was brought to the board.

"The board came to the conclusion, after the matter had been examined by the chief controller of imports and exports and on getting his certificate, that this aircraft should be transferred on the old licence to Thomas Mouget (India)," Mr Venkataraman said.

Probe Demanded

Earlier, Mr Bosu demanded an investigation by intelligence agencies into the Pitts SA-2 aircraft crash.

They should find out whether Mr Sanjay Gandhi was a "victim of international espionage or double agents acting vigorously," he said.

Quoting from documents including a judgment of the Calcutta high court, Mr Bosu said the aircraft, which was "illegally imported," was ordered to be confiscated by the customs. There was also an order to auction it for meeting demurrage dues.

How was this 'death trap' allowed to be retained in the country, he asked.

He referred to the different customs orders passed in the case and said the aircraft was allowed to 'come out of customs confiscation.'

CSO: 4220

MINISTER SAYS PLAN AIMS AT REDUCING POVERTY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Aug 80 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 31.—About 306 million people are living below the poverty line, the Planning Minister, Mr Narain Dutt Tewari, told the Rajya Sabha today. He was quoting the figures for 1977-78.

Of them, 249 million are in the rural areas and 57 million in the urban areas. The objective of the Sixth Plan would be to reduce their number by 5% to 10%, the Minister said during question hour.

The estimates of people living below the poverty line in 1973-75, the latest year for which complete data on household consumption expenditure was available, had been worked out on a daily minimum per capita calorie intake of 2,400 in the rural areas and 2,100 in the urban areas assumed for 1973-83 draft Plan period had been considered for estimating the all India poverty line.

In 1977-78 prices, this worked out to Rs 65 a month in the rural areas and Rs 75 in the urban areas. The corresponding per capita monthly expenditure in 1973-75 prices was Rs 41 in the rural areas and Rs 47 in the urban areas.

For estimating the percentage of people below poverty line in each State, these cut off points in the data on household consumer expenditure had been used.

The difference between the aggregate all-India private consumption expenditure estimated by the Central Statistical Organization in their national accounts statistics

and that derived from the data had been pro rata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information about allocation of this difference among the States and Union Territories, according to the Minister.

Replying to another question, the Minister of State for Industries, Mr Charanjit Chanana, said that it might be possible to achieve a 10% rate of growth in 1990-91 "by utilizing existing installed capacity".

"Once we are able to revive the infrastructural handicaps which we inherited, we might go even higher than 10%", he said.

Mr Chanana said that to revive the industrial infrastructure, a Cabinet committee had been set up which regularly reviewed the generation of power, adequate movement of coal to thermal power plants, steel plants, cement plants, and increased movement of railway wagons.

Some of the other important steps taken to optimise the capacity utilization were import of certain critical inputs and raw materials, such as non-ferrous metals, edible oils, basic chemicals and improving labour-management relations.

CPI(M) LEADER DEFENDS WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The CPI(M) leader, Mr Saroj Mukherjee, said on Tuesday that the WBPCC(I) president, Mr Ajit Panja's criticism of the CPI(M) and the Left Front Government was not based on facts. While there was ample proof that the local Congress(I) leaders were behind the divisive Uttarkhand movement in North Bengal Mr Panja was trying to confuse the public by putting the blame on the Left Front Government.

Mr Mukherjee gave a list of the names of Congress(I) leaders including Mr Taranikanta Roy, Mr Rabi Sarkar, Mr Iswar Tirkī, Mr Prokhat Ishore and Mr Shankar Ishore who he said were spearheading the Uttarkhand movement in North Bengal. Mr Prosenjit Barman, a Congress(I) M.P., had in a letter to Mr Jyoti Basu clearly defended the movement by the Scheduled Caste Federation for Uttarkhand.

Talking on the panchayats, the CPI(M) leader said that Mr Panja had not even cared to read the statement made at Lok Sabha on behalf of the Union Government that West Bengal had topped the list of the States providing work for the people under the rural development programmes. During the two years ending June 1979, the West Bengal Government had distributed Rs 44 crores in cash under the food for work and rural development programmes, provided nearly 1.9 million tonnes of wheat and employment for about 2.5 million people; built 400,000 huts destroyed by floods; sank about 5,000 new tubewells; dug 78,000 wells and re-excavated over 100,000 tanks.

During the Congress regime, that party had talked about land reforms but done little to protect the interests of sharecroppers and agricultural laborers. Under the "Operation Barga" launched by the Left Front Government, the names of about 900,000 sharecroppers had been recorded. It was sad to notice that Mr Panja had now become the spokesman of the landowners and ignored the interests of the poor sharecroppers.

Repudiating Mr Panja's allegation of violence by the CPI(M), Mr Mukherjee said that since the installation of the Left Front Government 164

Front workers had been murdered in the State. Most of these assailants were Congress(I) supporters. Again Congress(I) workers had murdered 32 of their own party supporters during this period.

A Staff Reporter adds: Mr Krishnapada Ghosh, Labour Minister, said that the Congress (I), it appeared, was seeking a "physical confrontation" with the CPI(M).

Mr Ghosh said "From the tone of Mr Panja's statement it appears that his party is not interested in keeping its dispute with us confined to the political sphere. However, even in a physical confrontation it will not be able to make much headway."

He wondered whether the entire party shared Mr Panja's views. "That the Congress(I) is not a homogeneous unit is evident from the goings on in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and elsewhere. Immediately after they became Ministers, party members began quarrelling among themselves."

Regarding Mr Panja's charge that the CPI(M) was encouraging secessionist moves in different parts of the country, Mr Ghosh asked: "Is that the reason why our men are being attacked and even killed by the organizers of the movement in Assam?" On the contrary, he said, there were reports that individuals belonging to the Congress(I) were connected with the Assam agitation and also with the organizers of the Uttarkhand movement in north Bengal.

CSO: 4220

Simplified Policy for Garment Export Announced

Source: THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Jul 80 p 7

[New Delhi, July 28: The Union government has simplified its policy for 1981 for the exports of garments to quota countries. The policy was announced today well in advance to enable exporters to secure orders for next year.

In the new policy for exports of garments and knit wear, the share of states and Central corporations has been increased from two to five per cent. The mode of distribution will be: forty per cent on the basis of past performance, 20 per cent for ready goods for small orders, 35 per cent for first-come, first-served contracts and five per cent for Central and states corporations. The manufacturer-exporters quota will be 20 per cent of the past performance quota.

Under the new policy, it will be possible to transfer past performance quotas. There will be no performance bond or bank guarantee requirement for exports up to April 30, 1981.

The reservations for handlooms are proposed to be continued next year also.

The policy for exports of fabrics and made-ups will continue to be the same as at present except that it will now incorporate the concept of past performance accounting for 25 per cent of quotas. Of the remaining 75 per cent, 35 per cent will be for first-come, first-served firm contract reservation and 40 per cent for first-come, first-served ready goods.

With a view to safeguarding handloom interests, the ratio between handlooms and mill-made powerlooms exports will be 2:1 in the case of the U.S. and 1:1 in other cases.

CSO: 4220

BHEL ROLE IN POWER GENERATION DESCRIBED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 19 Aug 80 pp 10, 11

[Article by V. R. Deenadayalu, Executive Director]

(Text)

BHARAT Heavy Electricals Limited, a public sector undertaking, has been playing an important role in national power development efforts. Few countries have been able to establish indigenous capability for the complete range of power plant equipment and associated services India accomplished this in 15-20 years. Besides contributing to the power sector, BHEL supplies capital equipment to several other core sectors of the economy such as fertilizer, refinery, petrochemical, steel, transport etc. Its nationwide network of establishments assists regional development in a significant way.

The total installed capacity in the country has risen from a mere 1,500 MW in 1950 to over 20,000 MW in 1980. It is significant that the first decade of the development era accounted for an addition of only 2,300 MW, the second decade for 10,000 MW and the last, i.e. 1970-1980 for over 15,000 MW. Thus the establishment of a number of public sector units in the mid-fifties and early sixties has paid rich dividends. It is also noteworthy that at the beginning of this decade BHEL's share in the total additions to installed capacity was about 20 per cent, and by the end of the decade it has increased to 97 per cent. This is a record in fulfilling the objectives of creating an indigenous base for the manufacture of power equipment in India.

This may sound impressive but in absolute terms the gap to be bridged is still wide. Despite the rapid progress made, the per capita power consumption in India is a meagre 100 KW hrs/person/year as compared to other developed countries where figures range from 4,000 to 11,000. BHEL is aware of this and is endeavouring to make power available to the people. To achieve this there will be need for greater investment, human resources, research & development and more efficient customer service. A brief account of the efforts of one of its units located at Tiruchirappalli is presented here.

The high pressure boiler plant of BHEL was set up at Tiruchirappalli in 1955 with technical know-how from Czechoslovakia. The plant, with an investment of Rs 34.5 crores for an installed capacity of 750 MW/year, went into production in 1955-56. Break-even point was reached in 1967-68 and cumulative losses were wiped out in 1968-70. Since then the unit has been making profits every year. The total value of equipment delivered by this unit has exceeded Rs 1,000 crores.

Recognising the worldwide trends in these product lines, the Tiruchy plant has been continually updating its technology. The policy aims at blending the technology, obtained from the collaborators, with the

in-house R&D efforts facilitating quick assimilation, adaptation and product improvement. Today the plant's products are technologically on a par with the best that can be offered by any other organization in the world.

In view of the important role of coal as a fuel, BHEL has embarked upon a coal-based research programme aimed at better utilization of the types of coal available in India. The fluidized bed boiler complex, the

steam) turbo engine plant and the combined cycle demonstration plant are some of its major R & D projects. The coal-based research complex coming up at Tiruchy is among the internationally acclaimed efforts in T.E. direction.

A national institute of welding has been fulfilling BHEL's needs in welding research. It has also made significant contributions to the development of welding techniques, machines, process and materials for the benefit of the country's small, medium and large enterprises.

Quality Standards

The quality of the Tiruchy plant meets the standards of IBR, DIN, BS and other codes. The plant has also been awarded the "S" symbol of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers certifying it as an authorized manufacturer of steam generators of the highest quality standards.

In order to minimize the reliance on overseas suppliers for raw materials, BHEL has established a seamless steel tube plant at Tiruchy. This unit, which has just gone on stream, is designed to produce 40,000 T of boiler quality tubes a year and will annually save foreign exchange worth about Rs 43 crores.

The technology quality of the high pressure boiler plant is recognized at the International level. Within five years of its going to stream BHEL won an order from Malaysia for supply of steam generators. The performance has been so consistent that over the last ten years Malaysia has always obtained its steam generators from BHEL.

Human Resources

The Tiruchy plant employs 13,000 skilled artisans, engineers, scientists and other specialists. Its progress has been so spectacular that in a short span of 15 years, the unit has achieved international standards in performance.

BHEL's training centre at Tiruchy has, on several occasions, been adjudged the best training establishment in the country. Its apprentices have won the President's gold medal for excellence in their trades. Apart from catering to the needs of BHEL, Tiruchy, the centre has also been a source of skilled workmen for several small and medium industries.

BHEL has started several welfare schemes, the latest being the Occupational Health Service which reviews the employees' quality of work life. The National Institute of Occupational Health, run with the assistance from UNIDO, will be the first organization of its kind to operate within the framework of an industrial enterprise.

The emergence and rapid growth of BHEL has stimulated widespread industrial activity, spreading the benefits of industrialization over a larger

base. BHEL's conscious efforts to nurture small industries has led to the situation where over 150 small industries, employing 8,000 workers, supply nearly 40,000 T/year of comparatively simpler but high quality boiler components.

Apart from the growth of these small industries--in the form of ancillaries, developed plots and other units--a vast network of infrastructure has emerged offering a variety of goods and services related to the operations of BHEL.

BHEL, Tiruchy, has also made significant contributions to several educational institutions, deriving in the process support for its own technology efforts. It has played an active role in the social activities in the region; they range from organizing a flood relief operation to conducting a science and technology exhibition featuring the efforts of school children.

BHEL, Tiruchy, is poised to maintain its progress. Starting with an installed capacity of 750 MW/year, the plant has stepped up the capacity to 2,500 MW/year. It is being further expanded to reach a capacity of 4,000 MW/year. When the expansion scheme is completed the high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchy will be one among the top few organizations in the field in respect of capacity, types of facilities and technology. This will have a major influence in the overall economic development of the region.

CSO: 4220

AUTONOMY CONFERENCE ASKS MORE POWERS FOR STATES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Aug 80 p 8

(Text)

MADRAS, Aug 18 (PTI).

A RESOLUTION demanding amendment of the constitution providing for more powers and financial assistance to the States was adopted at the one-day State autonomy conference under the auspices of the State Unit of the CPI(M) here last night.

The resolution said there should be no interference by the Centre when additional powers are granted were exercised by the State Governments. This alone will ensure equal status among the States and the people of different mother tongues in the country and strengthen their unity.

The resolution warned that if

this step (amendment of the Constitution) was not taken immediately, disruptive forces might gain upper hand.

The conference was addressed among others by Tamil Nadu Minister for Law C. Ponnusamy, Kerala Chief Minister E K Nayanar and M P Ramamurthy, polit-buro member.

Mr Ponnusamy in his speech demanded safeguard from the Prime Minister for continuance of English as the official language by its inclusion in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

He stressed the need for an

independent and impartial body for alteration of frontiers. He also said that the corporate tax and customs and central excise duties should be brought under the divisible pool.

Kerala Chief Minister E K Nayanar said that only when the Centre decentralized its powers, it could bestow more attention on subjects like planning, foreign policy, defence national co-ordination and integration.

Mr P Nodamahan, president of the Tamil Nadu Kamraj Congress, demanded scrapping of Article 356 of the Constitution, which gave the Centre power to dismiss the State Governments.

CNO: 4220

ALL-INDIA URDU CONFERENCE ENDS IN CHANDIGARH

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Aug 80 p 8

[Text]

CHANDIGARH, Aug 18 (PTI)

--The two-day all-India Urdu conference concluded here yesterday condemning the current riots in some parts of the country and calling for stern Government action against anti-social elements.

The conference, which was attended by delegates from various parts of the country, stressed the need for teaching journalism and mass communications through the medium of Urdu as also regional languages. The Punjab Government, a resolution adopted by the conference said, should remove difficulties faced by students who wished to learn Urdu.

The conference, however, did not agree to the suggestion of Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe that Urdu should break its barriers by adopting Devnagari as its script. Majority of the delegates were in favour of Urdu maintaining its present script and identity.

Prominent among those who attended the conference were Mr Jagannath Arad, Dr Shams-ul-Rehman Faruqi, Mr Zakir Lal Kashmiri, Mr T N Sultan, Mr Anjum Quader, Dr Atter Parve, Mr G S Bhatia, Mr Prithvi Saini, and Mr Balraj Puri.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS' DEMAND--The All-India Christian Democratic Party wants the government to watch the activities of all Christian missionaries in India because some of them are not working in the interest of the country. The party has decided to prepare a report on the activities of these missionaries. Mr Arun Biswas, party president, said on Thursday that he was, however, opposed to the proposal to ban some foreign missionary organizations working in Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia and Birbhum to improve the living conditions of the poor. He suggested that instead of banning the activities of all foreign missionary organizations, the Government should take appropriate action against those which were dabbling in politics and creating confusion. He said his party was not satisfied with the performance of the Christian missionaries in India because they had done little for the uplift of the Christian community. The party's working committee had at a recent meeting decided to present a memorandum on the subject to the heads of the churches. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Aug 80 p 3]

MESSAGE TO PRC--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has conveyed to Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guo-feng her grief over the damage to life and property caused by a severe typhoon in parts of Guangdong province, reports UNI. In a message, Mrs Gandhi said "On behalf of the people of India and on my behalf I extend our sympathies to the people and Government of China on this natural calamity. Please convey our sympathies to the families of the bereaved." [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Aug 80 p 1]

JANATA YOUTH WING--Bombay, July 31--A youth wing of the Janata party will be launched at a national convention of the youth on October 11--Jayaprakash Narayan's birthday--at Patna, Dr Subramaniam Swamy, general secretary of the party, told newsmen here today. He was releasing a political resolution adopted earlier in the day by the Janata youth co-ordinating council, emphasising the "youth force" and calling upon the youth of the country to take up once again the responsibility of resurrecting the faith of the people in the political process. The resolution outlined a seven-point programme for the JYCC state units. Asked about

the party's economic programme, Dr Swamy said his party had shown the way on prices, but the present government was undoing what had been done by the Janata government. The resolution of the JYCC urged its state units to highlight the failure of the law and order machinery, mobilise public opinion on crimes against women, Harijans and minorities, including tribals, force civic authorities to provide civic amenities in slums and drinking water in villages, campaign against the dowry system, create a fashion based on simple living and undertake programmes on the need to restructure the educational system to help generate jobs through self-employment schemes. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Aug 80 p 6]

M.V. KRISHNAPPA DIES--Bangalore, August 1--Mr M.V. Krishnappa, a former union minister of state for agriculture, died here today after a brain hemorrhage. He had lapsed into a coma and was admitted into a nursing home on Tuesday. Mr Krishnappa was a student leader in his college days. He was a member of the Lok Sabha in 1952 for a long innings, Mr Krishnappa made his mark as a deputy minister under the late Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. He was elected again to the Lok Sabha in 1957, 1962 and 1972. He resigned his Lok Sabha membership to become revenue minister of the state in the Nijalingappa ministry. He was also a Union minister of state for agriculture in Mr Charan Singh's ministry. He represented the Congress(U). Mr Krishnappa was defeated in the Lok Sabha election in January this year. UNI adds: The funeral will take place at his native village Guttahalli in Kolar district tomorrow. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Aug 80 p 9]

JHARKHAND MOVEMENT LEADERSHIP--Ranchi, August 2:--The movement for a separate Jharkhand state is gradually assuming a militant character under the guidance of new leadership. A call for the eviction of non-tribals from the Adivasi areas of Chota Nagpur and Santhal parganas in Bihar, Purulia, Bankura and Midnapur in West Bengal and Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Keonjhar in Orissa was given at a secret meeting of Jharkhand workers held somewhere near the Bihar-Orissa border a few days ago. A similar meeting was held here a month earlier. The leadership has been taken over by Mr Salkhen Murmu, a tribal leader of Mayurbhanj who operates from Jamshedpur. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Aug 80 p 7]

SOLAR DRYER DEVELOPED--Panaji, August 15 (UNI): The National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) has developed a cabinet-type solar dryer. The dryer, essentially made for economical drying of fish and marine products, has also been found to be extremely efficient for the preparation of copra. It can dry 50 large coconuts in about 48 hours, while the traditional sun drying process takes seven to nine days and requires a lot of manual labour. A few units of this dryer have been handed over to the director of agriculture, government of Goa, Daman and Diu. The estimated cost of the dryer is Rs. 500, but can be reduced further when produced on a commercial basis, according to NIO sources. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Aug 80 p 6]

FORMER MINISTER DIES--Calcutta, August 15 (PTI): Mr. A. K. M. Ishaque, a former Union minister for health and family planning, died here at the Nilratan Sarkar Medical College Hospital this morning, according to hospital sources. He was 55. Mr. Ishaque, a Congress (I) leader, was suffering from meningitis and admitted to hospital on August 7. Initially a Muslim Leaguer, Mr. Ishaque was disillusioned by League politics and joined the Congress movement about two decades ago and successfully contested assembly seats from 24-Parganas, his home district, where he was extremely popular among all sections of the people. Mr. Ishaque unsuccessfully contested the last parliamentary election from the Diamond Harbour constituency. A member of the AICC (I), Mr. Ishaque was also known to have been one of the main sponsors of the country's first floating bank, "Rupasi Bangla," for meeting the credit needs of the riverine Sundarban area, where Muslims and persons belonging to the weaker sections were once the easy victims of the usurers. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 13 Aug 80 p 13]

CSO: 4220

BRITISH QUOTA ON INDONESIAN TEXTILE EXPORTS

Negotiations Sought

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] President Soeharto has directed that the best possible effort be given towards seeking an understanding with the British Government concerning its limit on imports of Indonesian textiles. This was announced by Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro, following his Tuesday meeting with the president in Jalan Cendana, Jakarta.

Categories 6, 7 and 8 textiles (jeans; women's blouses and men's shirts, respectively) are affected.

Radius Prawiro stated, "In this regard, Indonesia has asked, via the British Embassy in Jakarta, for a meeting to determine the views of the two nations."

We must understand the problems of the British government. However, the volume of our textile exports to Britain is very low compared with that of other nations. Because of that, Indonesia is seeking discussions to obtain fair treatment for Indonesian textiles.

Parliament Figures Suggest Retaliation

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Parliamentary circles, particularly Commission VII, which deals with trade, banking and the Logistics Board, greatly deplore Britain's action in imposing what are regarded as excessive import quotas on Indonesian textiles.

The chairman of Commission VII, Sudarji, stated that the quota was extremely excessive, and in conflict with the British government's past attitude towards Indonesia.

One is confused by the limits. Why did the British do it? If it was to protect domestic production, why is it applied only to Indonesian textiles, and not to all textile exporters?

Indarji will support any retaliatory effort by the government. "Whatever action the government takes, I will agree."

Commission Vice Chairman Nurmajid DH stated that he regrets the British action, which conflicts with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Nurmajid suggested that the government consider suspending bilateral communications on the present balance of trade. He only smiled when a correspondent asked whether what he intended was that the government consider suspending exports of tin and various other commodities of importance to Britain.

"I did not say that," he said, when pressed.

API Statement Criticized

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The attitude of the Indonesian Textile Association (API) concerning the quotas on Indonesian clothing exports to Britain is narrow. How can the government cancel orders for vital British goods, and switch to other nations, if those orders are based on the British aid program, as part of the Inter-governmental Group on Indonesia?

This opinion was expressed to KOMPAS yesterday by Drs H. Rachmat Muljomiseno of Parliamentary Commission VII.

At a Monday press conference, the API urged the government to cancel orders for British goods, and switch to other nations. This was a concrete counter-measure to the British quotas against Indonesian clothing, similar to that announced by the EEC.

Members of Commission VII said the API declaration was confusing. They complained about the British decision, but explained why it was taken. The API also believes the decision is unfair, because it treats Indonesian textiles differently from those of their former colonies.

"Both questions are legal problems, because the market for Indonesian textiles is not narrow. We do not rely on one nation only, like Britain," stated Rachmat Muljomiseno, former minister of commerce. "The API, which represents the entire textile industry in Indonesia, should adopt a broader opinion."

9197

CSO: 4213

WIDOW OF PERTAMINA FIGURE LEVELS BRIBERY CHARGES

Commissions Received by President

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Kartika Thaher, widow of Haji Thaher of Pertamina, who left \$35 million in a Singapore bank, told a Singapore court that high Indonesian officials had accepted commissions from contractors and suppliers of state enterprises. She explained that it was "customary and legal" for high Indonesian officials to receive commissions from contractors and foreign suppliers. The story was reported by the Associated Press.

Kartika Thaher said that Mrs Tien Soeharto received two diamond rings worth about \$68,720 (around 45 million Rupiahs) from the late Haji Thaher five years ago. She gave this information to protect the \$35 million, which has been demanded by Pertamina, charging that Haji Thaher, who received \$750 per month, accepted bribes and secret payments.

As reported by the Associated Press, Kartika Ratna Thaher told this to the Singapore High Court at a 7 July session to investigate the Haji Thaher case.

Kartika Ratna Thaher and her late husband, the former assistant to the President of Pertamina, Ibnu Sutowo, had savings of \$35 million in a Sumitomo Bank branch in Singapore.

Haji Thaher's children, Abubakar Thaher, Ibrahim Thaher and Farouk Thaher, have also claimed the money. The civil claims are being argued in a Singapore court, which ordered the case opened 3 months ago.

According to the Associated Press, Kartika Thaher said that Mrs Soeharto wanted Haji Thaher to become her personal accountant, and use funds for her personal projects. Mrs Thaher gave this testimony under oath. False information would bring her a severe penalty!

"Thaher gathered money for the Taman Mini Indonesia Project in Jakarta, which was completed in 1974 via Joop Avenue," said Ratna Thaher.

She also said that her husband, with the knowledge of Ibnu Sutowo and President Soeharto, joined with Henry Kwee and Lim Sioe Liong to found an enterprise in Singapore to manage Pertamina projects.

In 1973-1975, that enterprise established the Pertamina Oil Village and Pertamina Tower projects. On 10 June 1974, Haji Thahir sent 7.5 million DM (Deutsche Marks) to Ibnu Sutowo, who deposited them in the Sumitomo Bank branch in Singapore.

At the end of 1974, Thahir agreed to finance the construction of a cement factory at a cost of 50-60 million DM, with Ibnu Sutowo and Yusuf Wibisono as partners, from funds deposited in Singapore.

At the end of 1975, Soediono, chief of Pertamina's Exploration Division, proposed that Thahir invest 30 million DM of his personal savings in a steel plant scheduled for construction in Jakarta, Mrs Thahir added.

She said it was "customary and legal" for high officials to supplement their low salaries by accepting commissions from contractors.

"These officials included Soediono; chief of Pertamina Shipping, Soekotjo; Director of Domestic Oil Supplies, Judo Sumbono; chief of the Dumai Project, Patiasana; and the Director, Krakatau Steel, Maryuni, who all accepted commissions from contractors like Ferrostahl AG, which had a \$1.2 million contract for the Krakatau Steel Project," said Mrs Kartika Thahir.

Mrs Kartika Thahir also testified that on 18 June 1978, Benny Murdani, a high Department of Defense and Security official, told her in Switzerland that he had received 5 percent and 7 percent commissions, respectively, for weapons sales in Israel and West Germany in the name of the government, and had handed the money over to the president.

She said that "Liem Sioe Liong, a close business friend and personal accountant of President Soeharto," knew the sources of Thahir's money.

Haji Ahmad Thahir, who died in Jakarta on 23 July 1976, lived with Kartika Ratna for five years before marrying her on 29 July 1974.

President Denies Allegations

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Mrs Kartika Thahir, 51, widow of H.A. Thahir, filed a statement of defense with the Singapore High Court via her lawyer on 7 July. The statement answered a claim filed by Pertamina on 12 May. Pertamina is the plaintiff, with Kartika as primary defendant and Thahir's children by a previous marriage as secondary defendants.

As reported by foreign press and radio, Kartika's statement said that President Soeharto had accepted commissions on weapons sales to the Armed Forces in 1978.

It was also alleged that Mrs Tien Soeharto had accepted money and gifts with the president's knowledge. In addition, Kartika mentioned several other Indonesian officials and private citizens who received money from Pertamina contractors.

Attorney General Ali Said told correspondents in his office yesterday that he had met with President Soeharto, who had denied the charges.

Because of that, Kartika will be asked to answer to the courts. Her statement is libel, and insults the chief of state.

The Attorney General summoned Kartika to testify about her statements. He will also summon several officials and private citizens mentioned in Mrs Thaher's statements.

Statement by Panggabean

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] "The majority of the weapons systems acquired from abroad were ordered while I headed the Department of Defense and Security. At that time, we had never bought any weapons from Israel."

Panggabean, the Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security, confirmed this after reporting on his visit to Iraq to President Soeharto in the Bina Graha yesterday.

He stressed that he had been in charge of the Department of Defense and Security until March, 1978; therefore, the sales for 1978/79 were formulated by him.

All weapons systems purchases were by the Department of Defense and Security, with execution of the sales by the respective services. "Not once were those mentioned used as agents," Panggabean noted.

Panggabean explained that all purchases were on a government to government basis, with the participation of government officials. "We never dealt directly with private weapons firms," he noted.

Panggabean denied that anyone had received commissions from foreign weapons firms.

"In government to government deals, if there is a commission from a private firm, it is definitely used in the interests of the Armed Forces. It is impossible for it to fall into individual hands. This is policy, and cannot be circumvented," Panggabean stated.

CURRENT SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] A Timorese whose identity has been withheld for reasons of security has sent out a report to the world on the current situation in East Timor. This impressive report, which was forwarded to us by GATIMOR (Timorese Affairs Office), appears below. Insofar as possible, we have preserved the original text.

Timor has been occupied by the Indonesians for 5 years now. How long will the occupation last? No one knows. For the Timorese people, these 5 years represent a heavy burden. At this moment, Timor simply belongs to the Indonesians. They have invaded the streets, the markets, the offices, the docks, etc. This is concrete fact. It is a reality. The people of Timor suffer silently in their hearts, as well as physically, morally and psychologically, the greatest atrocities ever known, perpetrated by the savage Indonesians. For its beloved people, Timor now means fear, murder, corruption, disease, hunger, nakedness and every manner of misery. The oft-proclaimed word "same-same," meaning equality, is no more than a symbolic word pronounced loudly, just as the Pancasila, the five principles that govern the Indonesian nation, is no more than very idealistic theory. Nowadays in Timor, one may look and listen, but one must not speak.

--Unless what one says is favorable to the Indonesians. Their spies are well paid. Each spy who can succeed in bringing an individual to his death will receive 50,000 rupees for his work, as well as food. Most of their spies are Timorese, of both sexes, and they have been placed everywhere. All the prostitutes are espionage agents. In this manner, many individuals are making a living off the lives of others.

The pretext offered for the invasion by the Forces of Intervention in Timor is simply a huge lie. Their actions are nothing more than vandalism, robbery, corruption and murder; in sum, every kind of savagery. They are the greatest murderers of our century, second only to the terror of the avaricious Hitler. More people have been killed by the bullets, knives and bayonettes of the fierce Javanese soldiers than by starvation, disease or other causes. Most of the few educated bush people have already been cut down.

Specific cases that I know of include: Lino da Costa, son of Nipiao Mariano of Oissu, and Jacob dos Reis, also of Oissu do Suco de Laiboho. The latter was seized at midnight from the Oscar Ruas girls' high school of Oissu and taken off to Baucau, along with Lito Gusmao, Pantaleao Metan (son), with his wife Alexandrina, and Moises da Costa of Oissu Laiboho, with his wife Mariaginha Lobato, brother-in-law and sister, respectively, of Nicolau Lobato, former president of FRETILIN. According to eyewitnesses, the last two were burned with gasoline in Viqueque. They are among the many thousands of victims of the savage and cruel Javanese on Timorese soil. Their mortal remains are found cast away in the mountains and plains, in the fields and valleys, in the woods and streams of Timor.

When [the Indonesians] wish to liquidate an individual, they say he is going to study more Bahawa, or that he has gone to Djakarta or Lisbon, or has been called urgently to Kelicai. Kelicai is a post at the base of Matebian mountain, at the eastern edge of the island, where they have executed many people. This is the most inhumane, cruel, immoral, vile and butcherous act ever committed by a human being. At the very mention of Kelicai, people's hearts are in their throats and their hair stands on end, because Kelicai means fear and terror: it means certain death for anyone who is "urgently called" there. Hence the few who survive at this moment have their backs to the wall.

On one of those days, in the small hours of the night, all over Timor, hundreds of people who had just come down from the mountains were seized and taken to their respective municipalities. The ones from Dili were taken to Liquica. Who knows what would have become of them if it had not been for the fast and prompt action of Dom Martino a Costa Lopes, monsignor of the Diocese of Dili, who immediately inquired where the brothers of his race were being taken and why. They were also saved by the timely presence of the International Red Cross. As a coverup, [the Indonesians] held some conferences. In Liquica, they were held only one day, but in the other municipalities it was a week.

In one of those mock conferences, a major made the following statement: "You, just look at Australia. The natives were black. And why is only the white race there today? Obviously, they had a guerrilla war, like Timor is having now. The blacks were all liquidated to bring in the white colonists. Timor could come to this. Timor is nothing next to Java." I write these lines based on my contacts with one of the most faithful servants of the government. In different places and at different times, three different [informants] told me the same thing: "Later on, anyone who had any position of responsibility in the bush will be liquidated, and all those who came out at the end of 1978 and 1979 will be executed, as many have been already, because they are not trusted. It is a matter of strategy that they are still being allowed to live, for now." Such statements lead to the conclusion that, sooner or later, all or almost all of us will be killed unless there is a political changeover. The lives of many people are in danger.

We hear on the radio that many international organizations have sent humanitarian assistance, such as food, medicine, clothes, money and so on, to the people of Timor, but these items were not distributed or, if they arrived, they were sold to the people at exorbitant prices. Only those who had ruppes could buy them, so the people went on starving and going naked or covering themselves with old sacks. While the Javanese gentlemen and their lackeys, Timorese-turned-Javanese, are doing well and better in their homes, made richer by the war, their brothers are dying of hunger or asking for alms, and no one is giving a hand to the poor beggars. They are forced to gather wood or haul water for the shrikes in return for a can of condensed milk, or rice or corn.

In view of this grim situation, some people, especially the Catholic priests, are fighting at the risk of their own lives to counteract this sad and shameful action of the corrupt and thieving Javanese. Even Arnaldo dos Reis Araujo, former governor Timor, declared one day: "To be a true Indonesian citizen, one must know how to steal."

When further aid arrived recently from the CVI, it was accompanied, at least in some districts, directly by the Catholic fathers or representatives of the Red Cross, and finally, with a sigh of relief, the people mumbled: "Now we are really getting help. Before, it was scraps snatched from the dogs."

Medical aid is mediocre. There is a shortage of skilled personnel, of nurses and doctors. The people continue to die of disease. We have many good native nurses, but they are pushed aside to make room for the nurses from Indonesian Timor or other parts of Indonesia, who are licensed after a course of only 1 month. There are no medicines in the pharmacies, although large quantities are being sold in the shops. The poorly attended patients have to buy their medicines in these shops--if they have the money, obviously. Meanwhile, with some difficulty, the Catholic missions are organizing small health posts, to treat the people with medicines received from the International Red Cross.

Prostitution is increasing in Dili. Prostitutes, "Nona-Manis," continue to arrive from Java and other points in Indonesia. The government supports them. It assists them. It gives them houses. Some of the native prostitutes have been taken to the island of Atauro, and others have been sent back to their native areas.

Purges are beginning in government offices. Openings are filled by Javanese. Most of the municipal administrative posts were once held by natives, who are now being replaced with Javanese. Meanwhile, owing to the devaluation of the rupee on the international exchange, the Djakarta government has ordered that revenues be collected indirectly, in gold and silver, throughout the country. In less than 6 months, these assets ran out. The people, driven by hunger, traded or sold items of incalculable value, left to them by their ancestors and kept for centuries in their "una lulek," their sacred houses. These items were sold for very low prices, along with "surik," "morten," antique plate and so on.

sandalwood began to be exploited, as well. It is being purchased from the people for only 100 rupees per kg. Just during the months preceding the rainy season, about 100 truck-loads of sandalwood were shipped from the east of the island to Dili, in trucks owned by the Chinese traders in Baucau.

Meanwhile, along with this unbridled exploitation, the armed struggle continues to be intense, especially on the eastern coast of the island, despite the forced surrender of some thousands of G-3's and Mausers in the spring and rainy season of 1978 and 1979. It is not known how the bush guerrillas are offering such strong resistance now, with dozens of Indonesian battalions fighting them and hunting them down. The losses inflicted on the Indonesian troops by the forces of resistance are incalculable. Every day, helicopters arrive at the Dili Central Hospital carrying soldiers wounded on various fronts by the guerrillas of the resistance. There is sporadic fighting everywhere in Timor, from east to west, north to south, Jaco to Fronteira.

Because of poor treatment and the strong resistance, many Timorese soldiers have left the Indonesian army to join their countrymen in the bush, fighting against a common enemy--the Indonesian troops--and for a shared ideal--the complete liberation of Timor. This can only come about through a united effort, truly united around a common ideal, by people inside and outside Timor. To conclude my brief report, I ask, in the name of the people of Timor, that it be published in the international press. In the name of the people of Timor, I ask that the Red Cross remain in Timor, that it send more doctors, medicines and other humanitarian assistance. We know that if the Red Cross leaves Timor, the future of many Timorese is in danger.

Timorese brothers all over the world, who hold the same ideal, who are far from your beloved country for various reasons:

Militant nationalist brothers, you who struggle on behalf of oppressed peoples;

Dear brothers, men of good will, who fight for justice and equality in the world, who fight for the inalienable rights of man; various international organizations in the four corners of the world, symbols of peace and justice; the people of Timor vehemently appeal to you.

If you want peace and justice to prevail in the world;

If you do not want to see a people devoured by another;

If you want an end to the exploitation of men by men in the world;

If you want the total liberation of Timor:

Bring every form of pressure to bear against the corrupt and murderous government of the militarist, fascist, exploitive and expansionist government of Djakarta.

From your brothers who fight and suffer for a Timor that will see better days.

(signed)

P.S. As I write this report, the Djakarta government through its representative in Dili has published and distributed throughout Timor a register, seeking to enumerate all educated people, with their respective literary qualifications. For what purpose? We do not know.

(DIARIO DE LISBOA)

6362

CSO: 4404

FRETILIN MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Interview with Mari Alkatiri, member of the Central Committee of FRETILIN, by E. Hipolito, in Mozambique on 5 August 1980]

[Text] On 15 August 1975, the Maubere people, led by its vanguard FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence], initiated a revolt aimed at establishing the foundations for true national independence. Commemorating this date, Mari Alkatiri, member of the FRETILIN Central Committee and one of the founders of this revolutionary organization, granted NOTICIAS an interview in which he gave an accounting of the present stage of the struggle on military and diplomatic fronts. Alkatiri, who is minister of foreign relations of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, has recently made a series of international contacts, including a visit to Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation.

Question: What does 15 August mean to the Maubere people?

Answer: It marks one of the highest moments in our history, because it is the date on which the FRETILIN Central Committee took it upon itself to declare, in the name of our people, generalized and armed popular insurrection. We consider it an exalted, solemn moment, corresponding to the deepest wishes of our people, to their desire to launch immediate resistance at that time against internal reaction, which supported the Portuguese colonial administration. Already certain that this popular resistance would be prolonged over many years, we were convinced that we must show the world our will and steadfast determination to defend the territorial integrity of our country, our national sovereignty and independence.

Before we declared our revolt, we sought with every means at our disposal and through political channels to make our enemies understand that the Maubere people loved independence and would do anything to achieve it. Our

efforts did not gain the necessary response from the international community, however, or from our enemies. The latter believed that by resorting to armed force they could stifle our desire for independence. On 15 August 1975, at precisely 1545 hours, we felt it was time to formally declare generalized armed popular insurrection. Proclaimed before the first detachment of the FAINTIL (Armed Forces for the National Liberation of East Timor), which comprised 25 soldiers, the declaration was heard throughout the country within a few hours, and was the necessary and sufficient impetus for all the people to rise up against the internal forces of reaction then, and to resist foreign aggression now, the colonial expansionist aggression of the Indonesian Government.

For us Mauberes, this is one of the greatest dates in our history, because it marks the moment when after 5 centuries of colonial domination, we could cry out to the world that we exist, that we have our own personality, our own cultural identity, and, therefore, we have just cause to engage in this struggle. This is the most sublime meaning of this date.

Question: How has the struggle against the Indonesian invaders developed in recent weeks, on military and political fronts?

Answer: On the military front, we have managed to survive the most critical phase of our history, above all, during 1979. At this time we have opted for a struggle on several fronts, a classic guerrilla war, with small strategic mobile detachments. Above all, we have been concerned with keeping our forces mobile, with maintaining a reasonable number of troops in action at all times. At the moment we have 3,000 soldiers in action at all times, which is not to say that this is the total number of our soldiers. We are also conducting political work in the zones controlled by the enemy, so the people in these zones are playing the part of the water in which the fish, i.e., the guerrillas, can swim and hence move to active resistance. We have opted for this type of action because we do not feel it necessary to defend positions at this time.

Going back a little, after the broad operations of encirclement and annihilation conducted by the enemy in 1977 and 1978, we ascertained that we could not conduct a war of position and control broad liberated zones containing large numbers of people. We took into account that the people and their crops were doomed to be one of the enemy's main targets, which led to wide-scale massacre. Suffice it to say that to date, of a total population of only about 1 million, 200,000 people have been killed. We saw then that, strategically, we needed to preserve two important elements in the struggle--the people and the armed forces not to ignore, obviously, the leadership element, which is essential. In this policy of preserving what we would call the fish and the water, we avoid direct clashes with the enemy. We came to draw back our forces to more secure zones and began to organize mass surrenders of our people. In the latter case, we were able to send cadres into the enemy zone. We could say that, in military terms, we retreated, but in purely political terms we were again invading the zones controlled by the enemy.

At that time the people in the zones controlled by the enemy had to recuperate and recover their health, and at the same time we had to reorganize our ranks. On the foreign front, Indonesia was pressured to allow the International Red Cross and other international humanitarian organizations to enter East Timor. The Red Cross is there now, and although this agency is not functioning as well as it might, its presence still represents a victory for us, since it is a result of our pressure. A Catholic organization is there, too, and despite its shortcomings it has managed to give a certain amount of support to our people. This presence has been positive because, in addition to the assistance itself, it has reduced the number of massacre operations against the people.

When it was suitable, we resumed guerrilla actions, moving from the east and west to the center. This was last October. At first we carried out ambushes against enemy convoys on the road, by means of small lightning attacks. At present the struggle has already reached a very high level. In developing guerrilla action at this time, we are concerned with attacking enemy bases, and there is increasing action inside the urban zones. On the night of 10-11 June, there was a major battle in the city of Dili. We attacked the television station, an enemy barracks and the officers' mess, and these attacks had well-defined objectives. The enemy admitted to only 4 deaths in the operation against the television station, but it said nothing about the attacks on other targets. It was not reported in the international press that from 1000 hours on 10 June until 0400 hours the next morning there were violent clashes in the city center and that the FALINTIL managed to shut down the main airport at Dili, where several military helicopters were stationed. The airport was completely surrounded, preventing any access from outside. Nor has it been mentioned that FRETILIN troops have been conducting raids about 3 km from Dili, in such zones as Railaku and Faicoio. The major military airport is located at Railaku. The raids have extended to other zones in the country, such as the outskirts of Baukau. These operations are now occurring in the central northern, central southern and central eastern zones. This is quite significant, because these zones were almost totally controlled by the enemy. We have succeeded in completely changing the balance of power.

Moreover, we are managing to lift the news blackout regarding our struggle. The existence of East Timor is an inescapable fact. Our people's struggle can no longer be ignored. Newspapers like the NEW YORK TIMES and the WASHINGTON POST, among others, have reported on the struggle. Editorials like the one in the NEW YORK TIMES have said it would be best for Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from East Timor and accept our independence.

Question: Why has the great international press come to take this position?

Answer: I think there are two reasons. First, they are convinced that if Indonesia has not managed to dominate East Timor after killing 200,000 people, it is in fact impossible that this will come about. They must certainly have been convinced that the armed struggle has become invincible. In the

second place, there is the situation inside Indonesia, which is very serious for the regime. The Western capitals have reliable information that the struggle in East Timor is hastening the fall of Suharto's expansionist regime. They also know that only the invasion of our country could have led the Jakarta government to the present political, economic, social and even military crisis. They must have reached the conclusion that if the Indonesian crisis is to be resolved, the East Timor problem will have to be resolved as well. In the third place, the West and a certain number of nonaligned nations must soon turn the leadership of this movement over to the Indonesians. This will only be possible if Djakarta withdraws from East Timor.

All these factors come into play. There are also the new alliances, the new friendships that have been forming in the international arena; for instance, what the United States, within a new overall strategy, has achieved in the area. The new relations that the United States has managed to establish with the People's Republic of China have relieved the Americans' fear that Beijing might clash with Washington over the area. All this has contributed to the fact that Indonesia has come to lose some of its strategic importance in the U.S. plans for the area. All these factors have led certain capitals to take a new stand on the East Timor question.

question: While it is maintaining military operations, is the Djakarta government conducting some political offensives, such as the recent release of Domingos de Oliveira, former leader of the Timorese Democratic Union [UDT]?

Answer: While we note a certain interest on the part of Washington, Lisbon and other Western capitals, we are not inclined to believe that their sympathy is apt to turn toward FRETILIN. Toward East Timor, yes, but not at all easily toward FRETILIN, even knowing it is the vanguard of our people. These maneuvers are well known. At first, Portugal tried to create movements that did not truly represent East Timor and hence had no significance. Individuals whose political activity was disastrous, who signed the annexation of East Timor to Indonesia, who were active members of the repressive colonial forces here in Mozambique and in Angola, were chosen to establish the so-called East Timor liberation movements. There was an attempt to revive old organizations, such as the so-called Reconstructed UDT. From all appearances, the Portuguese have concluded that they will accomplish nothing with these movements.

We recognize that Domingos de Oliveira was the only member of the UDT who has behaved reasonably during all this time. He always refused to participate in the puppet government, and also refused to belong to the Indonesian civil service. He preferred to raise a small subsistence crop during all the time he was detained in Indonesia and East Timor. We are the first to recognize this. Among all of them, he was the best. He carried himself like a patriot, like a Maubere. Perhaps these foreign powers interested in finding a political solution for the East Timor problem feel it is time to make use of Domingos de Oliveira. As we see it, the sudden release of the sole resisting member of the UDT is not for humanitarian reasons at all. It couldn't be. We don't believe it. The motives are purely political.

de of FRETILIN would like to believe that the powers that want to use Domingos de Oliveira will fail. For two reasons. Domingos de Oliveira will again isolate himself from all the other members who were his colleagues and who shamefully betrayed the struggle. In the second place, no force could be created now that could compete with FRETILIN. It might even be best to put this first. There is no such force in East Timor; there cannot be, nor will there ever be. They have already lost many opportunities, and, for our part, we have already proved several times that it is impossible to match FRETILIN. In the third place, we would like to appeal to Domingos de Oliveira himself. Living inside the country and enduring the conditions in which he lived, Oliveira was able to resist the pressures and all the attempts by the enemy to suborn him. Now that he is free of all these pressures, we do not believe it is very likely that he will let himself be led down a path that would surely compromise him and his whole future. We are sure this will not happen.

question: Inasmuch as Portugal took in Domingos de Oliveira, what is Lisbon's role in this Indonesian maneuver?

Answer: Well, Portugal is accepting everyone. The Portuguese government has no principles regarding this issue. The present government wishes to give a certain appearance of democracy, and hence will have to accept all the exiles, but it is supporting some of them to the detriment of others, and is even abandoning some of them to their fate, as in the case of FRETILIN. The present Portuguese government cannot deny that we have sought to find points of agreement for coordinated action with regard to East Timor.

We have never been prejudiced in our relations with the Portuguese government, particularly this one. We have always tried to act conscientiously and realistically. With the passage of time, however, we have observed that Lisbon has no interest whatever in establishing a relationship with FRETILIN. The Portuguese government is seeking, in a way that is still retrograde, antiquated and primitive, to impose a type of society that it deems appropriate. The Portuguese government still thinks that Lisbon is the center of decision regarding East Timor. This is a colonial way of thinking. On 28 November 1975, Lisbon ceased to be the center of decision regarding our fate. From the moment the last Portuguese abandoned our country, Portugal definitively ceased to be the center of decision for us. That center is in East Timor. We do not [sic] concede Portugal's importance in the international political arena in solving the problem of East Timor, but if Portugal is to play an important role, it must first recognize the importance of FRETILIN in this whole process. Otherwise, it will be impossible. FRETILIN is the only legitimate force conducting the struggle of the East Timorese people. It was our vanguard that made it possible today to speak of the liberation of East Timor; it was this organization, and no other. Were it not for the resistance organized and led by FRETILIN, by now Portugal would already have acknowledged the annexation of our country by the Indonesians.

Question: How are the announced contacts between the Portuguese and Indonesian governments going?

Answer: At first the Portuguese government tried to deny the contacts, but it was unsuccessful. They were made indirectly, and took place in Lisbon. We know they have not gotten very far, because they have been impeded by the presidency of the republic itself. The Revolutionary Council has made it known that it does not approve of this type of action. This is the information we have, and we learned it from friends who are familiar with Portuguese politics. The Portuguese government was hampered; its intentions were blocked by the presidency of the republic. It still intends to carry out such contacts, however, in an attempt to find what they call a "viable solution" to the East Timor problem through bilateral contacts with Indonesia. Otherwise, Portugal would already have taken another path, meaning it would have begun to work internationally, through the United Nations and bilateral negotiations with other countries. (It should be noted that when I speak of Portugal, I am speaking of the Portuguese government and its executive.) It would mean creating a favorable international climate to pressure Indonesia to withdraw its troops from our country; in other words, to carry out all the UN resolutions regarding East Timor. None of this has happened, however. The Portuguese ambassador to the United Nations continues to say he has received no instructions, and the diplomats placed in the various capitals would surely say the same thing. Meanwhile, FRETLIN, as the sole legitimate representative of the Maubere people, remains open to any collaboration with the Portuguese government for coordinated action at the international level to see that the UN resolutions are implemented. We are continuing our efforts to this end. This is our position.

Question: What did you accomplish on your recent visit to Nicaragua?

Answer: I went to that country at the invitation of the Sandinist Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan government, to take part in the commemorations of 19 July, the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution. Before arriving in Managua, I visited Havana. Although I was only passing through, the Cuban comrades made it possible for me to conduct some work there. They were really sympathetic, and understood the importance of our stopover there. I made contacts with the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, ending a sort of physical remoteness between us, since the last contacts we had were on the occasion of the International Youth Festival. In addition to exchanging information, we discussed the feasibility of a strategy for our struggle, particularly at the level of the Nonaligned Movement. I feel my brief stay in Havana was very fruitful, and I think the comrades in the Cuban Communist Party feel the same way.

With respect to Nicaragua, I was truly impressed by how much has been accomplished in that Latin American brother country in such a short time. In less than a year, they have succeeded spectacularly, impressively, in advancing their organization. With respect to militant international

solidarity, the government of that country takes a clear and unequivocal stand. Regarding national reconstruction in general, they are taking specific steps that will make the Nicaraguan process irreversible. I was also very impressed with the defense capability demonstrated by the Sandinist revolutionaries, both in terms of discipline and equipment. Relations between the Sandinist Front and FRETILIN are of long standing. With the popular victory in Nicaragua, open support for the struggle of the Maubere people was initiated. Better paths of communication between the two revolutionary organizations have been established and the way has been opened for future relations between the two states. Contacts were made with the Sandinist National Liberation Front and with members of the government, and in all these contacts I observed a deep concern on the part of the Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders regarding the situation in East Timor. Insofar as they are able, there was clearly a willingness, even a desire, to give increasing aid to our struggle. As a specific example, they requested that a FRETILIN mission be opened in Managua. The problems in this case are simply material, since Managua suffered severely from the earthquake, as is known, and from the devastation caused by the Somoza troops during the struggle for national liberation. We think our first diplomatic mission in Latin America will be in Nicaragua.

With further respect to Latin America, I must report that Comrade Ramos Horta was recently in Brazil, where he made various contacts. We have concluded that this is a country where all the conditions favor the development of serious work. We feel it is important for us to place a permanent representative there, and we have even made an official request to the Brazilian Government. Whether or not the Brazilian Government accepts our request, we think we will have an official representative there, an information center for East Timor. The political forces and even the Brazilian Government were fully receptive regarding our country.

6/26/72
CSO: 4401

HEAVIER SANCTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR LABOR REGULATION VIOLATORS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Jul 80 p 2

[Article: "Entrepreneurs Who Violate Labor Regulations"]

[Text] The time is now for the government to apply economic sanctions against companies that frequently violate labor laws. It is important that such economic sanctions be devised and that "law enforcement" be increased in the labor field.

Drs Sukarno, vice general chairman of the FBSI DPP (All-Indonesia Labor Federation Central Executive Committee) told this to KOMPAS on Thursday [3 July].

The FBSI DPP noted that many companies still do not abide by the labor laws. On the other hand, in its efforts to uphold labor regulations, DEPNAKERTRANS [Department of Manpower, Cooperatives and Transmigration] is often felt to be ineffective because it lacks manpower for such control. It was also noted that businessmen took advantage of the fact that the DEPNAKERTRANS only had authority to establish economic sanctions.

In this connection, the FBSI DPP suggested to the government that the Tripartite League, which up to this time has only consisted of representatives of DEPNAKERTRANS (the government element), FBSI, and PUSPI/KADIN [Indonesian Businessmen's Conference on Social Affairs and Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry] should be permitted to have sectoral tripartite leagues in which representatives of the technical departments concerned would sit along with those of government elements and DEPNAKERTRANS.

Such a forum, according to Sukarno, could be used to increase government prestige by implementing controls on recalcitrant companies. If the law as enforced by DEPNAKERTRANS apparatus is ineffective, technical departments involved in assisting BKPM (Capital Investment Coordination Agency) could also levy economic sanctions on recalcitrant companies, such as withdrawing their business licenses and so on.

for example, a businessman in the forestry field who disregards DEPNAKERTRANS apparatus warnings will definitely think twice about disregarding a warning issued by the forestry director general or that of the agriculture minister. The same thing will be true in other business fields such as textiles, agricultural estates, tourism, public works, and others.

The FBSI DPP holds BKPM in high regard. It has assisted in insuring that foreign companies in particular abide by labor regulations. This step by BKPM will greatly help to insure not only that labor regulations are implemented but also that foreign companies carry out their responsibilities in other fields.

Regarding the Indonesianization process, for instance, complaints are still heard frequently about violations or the unwillingness of these companies to implement the program for educating and training Indonesian workers so that they can eventually replace aliens in these companies according with the government decision. This is very damaging to government efforts to increase job opportunities and to resolve the problem of unemployment.

They (the foreign companies) are unwilling to implement government regulations because extremely light legal sanctions are levied against them.

If BKPM or the government should apply economic sanctions against recalcitrant foreign companies, these companies will consider their profit and loss situation before they disregard the law.

6804

CSO: 4213

PKN CONDUCTS MANAGEMENT AS WELL AS FINANCIAL AUDITS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Government Is Tightening Oversight of State Funds"]

[Excerpts] The government is quietly tightening its control of the use of state funds. From the time the New Order government took charge, the Directorate General for the Control of State Funds [PKN] of the Department of Finance has only conducted financial audits of state funds. However, in fiscal year 1979-80 the PKN Directorate General is quietly moving ahead to conduct management audits or operational examinations.

This is being done in phases, but during PELITA IV [fourth five-year development plan] all audit reports prepared by the PKN Directorate General will include the results of management or operational audits as well as financial audits.

On Tuesday [1 July], during an opinion-sharing session with Parliament's Commission VII, headed by Commission Vice Chairman Hasibuan, PKN Director General Gandhi said an audit of management is to be made when the financial audit is underway.

Its goal, according to DRs Gandhi, is to reveal important management or job problems about which an organization or agency leadership should be aware so that attention may be given to them and remedies provided.

Gandhi says it is more difficult to conduct an operational audit than it is to conduct a financial audit because an operational audit must not only identify weaknesses but must also provide recommendations as to how they can be remedied.

There are other problems. The individual who handles the day-to-day management, of course, is better informed on and more accustomed to the weaknesses that are to be queried than an auditor who just comes in to review the situation, identify the problems, and evaluate their severity. Only the manager can carry out the recommendations.

Therefore, what differentiates a financial audit from an operational audit is the role of dialogue with the auditor, which actually is a very decisive factor. For a financial audit, the auditor arrives, requests the books and supporting information, sits by himself, and conducts the audit. However, this is not the case during an operational audit. There must be an exchange of ideas or dialogue with many persons starting with the employee whose work is being examined to the top leadership of the agency or organizational unit.

For 1979-80 it was planned that 5 percent of all audit reports prepared by the PKN Directorate General would be operational audit reports but 6 percent was achieved.

In choosing where an operational audit should be made, Gandhi said, the PKN Directorate General selected those programs in which the coordination factor played a decisive role. In 1979-80, therefore, 193 operational audits reports were prepared for the transmigration program, 94 were prepared for the new irrigation network development program, and 97 were prepared for the increased food production program. In addition 150 operational audit reports were prepared for state-owned enterprises.

Although only 6 percent of the operational audits were conducted in fiscal 1980, Gandhi said it was planned that 15 percent of all PKN Directorate General reports in fiscal 1981 would contain the results of operational audits. In fiscal 1982 this will rise further to 35 percent, to 55 percent in fiscal 1983, and to 75 percent in fiscal 1984. Further, beginning with PELITA IV every PKN Directorate General audit report will contain the results of an operational audit.

Gandhi confirmed the recommendation of Commission VII that thorough preparations should be made before the actual operational audits were begun, beginning with a careful investigation of all of the aspects, training of 1,000 employees as auditors capable of conducting an operational audit, and reviewing external conditions, namely, those in the agencies to be examined. This was begun in 1970.

Gandhi compared the current situation with that in 1970. In 1970, PKN Directorate General auditors about to make an operational audit were greeted by those to be audited with, "Are you smarter than I am? Is your management any better than mine?"

In comparison, during the financial audits of the earlier years of the New Order, there were few obstacles. When an auditor arrived, the one being audited felt as though he was being accused of embezzlement.

From year to year as financial audits were made, the feeling of being accused of embezzlement gradually was dissipated. Gradually, the custom of having a financial audit was implanted as being part of the job. Good or bad an individual's work had to be audited.

On 2 February audits in fiscal 1981 and subsequent years. The 25
Director General has prepared guidebooks on auditing Lower I develop-
ment credit development program based on a presidential instruction,
elementary school development INPRES, health facility INPRES, market con-
struction INPRES, and the oil, credit distribution, fertilizer and pesti-
cide distribution sectors as well as management of the national treasury.
An operational audit guidebook is also being prepared for reforestation
and greening aid INPRES.

In fiscal 1981 additional operational audits will be conducted of trans-
migration, new irrigation network development, and increased food produc-
tion programs to determine how they have developed subsequent to the
fiscal 1980 operational audits. An operational audit will also be made
of the programs and projects for which guidebooks have been prepared.

6804

(20) (11)

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION IMPEDES COAL EXPORTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Article: "Coal Exports to Bangladesh and North Korea Must Be Postponed"]

[Text] The export of coal produced by P.N. Ombilin in Sawahlunto, West Sumatra, must be postponed temporarily because transportation facilities to Teluk Bayur port are still inadequate. Rail transport over the entire distance is still not possible because of a lack of locomotives equipped to pull the freight cars on cog rail lines.

Only 8,000 tons of the 25,000 tons contracted with Bangladesh have been exported and the remaining 17,000 tons cannot be exported in the near future. The North Korean order of 7,000 tons must also be restricted. Only 5,500 tons were exported to North Korea in 1979.

The f.o.b. price of coal is \$32 per ton. This is low compared with the price of fuel oil. If the rupiah price for a ton of coal is 13,500--and that for oil is 60,000 rupiah--the price of a ton of coal "equivalent" to that for a barrel of oil is \$36.

For Indarung Cement Plant

Eng Suhandoyo, the person in charge for the P.N. Ombilin management, said all production at this time is given priority allocation to meet the requirements of the Indarung cement plant in Padang. A small portion, 500 tons, is allocated to P.J.R. [Indonesian State Railway] which still uses steam locomotives, and 500 tons are also allocated for private industrial purposes such as: baking lime, smithies, and so on.

Much less is exported, Suhandoyo said, in order to meet the Indarung cement plant requirements. As yet P.J.R. is not fully capable of transporting all production. Special cogwheel locomotives are in short supply, but they say the locomotives are on order, he said.

The rail route from Sawahlunto to Padang follows many steep inclines. For these portions of the route, special cog wheel locomotives are needed.

are located less than 100 kilometers via the cities of Solok and Padang.

More than half of the Indarung cement plant coal requirements are transported by truck. Earlier PJKK promised it would transport 18 cars or 400 tons of coal a day. However, in June it was able to transport only 224 cars or 5,54 tons. This plant needs 12,000 tons of coal a month and an added 2,000 tons for stocking purposes.

The Indarung cement plant is taking care of its own transportation to meet this shortage. In June, 634 trucks transported 3,784 tons of coal. To further relieve the shortage, 6,500 tons initially set aside for export were obtained from the coal silo at Teluk Bayur port.

If the trucks in that silo had been exported, production would definitely have come to a standstill at the Indarung plant, Suhandoyo said. Now, since no stocks remain in the silo and little can be transported by rail, the cement plant must use 36 trucks daily for coal transport. One truck carries 6 tons of coal.

Production Rising

Compared with May, Ombilin coal production rose about 35 percent in June. In May net production was 9,386 tons while in June it was 13,787 tons, the highest monthly production in the 88-year history of coal mining.

Current annual production is about 180,000 tons from both open pit and pit mines. Reserves in the open pits are estimated at about 15 million tons and at about 80 million tons in the pit mines. A coal washing unit with an hourly capacity of 150 tons is under construction. It is being built with a \$4 million Australian government loan and will be completed in 1981.

It has been projected that Ombilin coal will meet the requirements of all [cement] plants in Indonesia and Malaysia. The Indarung cement plant alone requires 125,000 tons of coal in 1980, 30,000 tons are required by Malaysia, and 20,000 tons are required by the cement plant in Baturaja. The Baturaja plant can be supplied by the Bukit Asam mines in Palembang.

Cement plants in Indonesia and Malaysia will require 460,000 tons of coal in 1981. In 1985 they will need 978,000 tons, of which 720,000 tons will be supplied by the Ombilin mines. When the coal washing unit funded by the Australian loan is completed, Ombilin production is expected to reach 500,000 tons from the open pit mine and 250,000 tons from the pit mine.

The quality of Ombilin coal is good compared with that of coal mined elsewhere. The moisture content of Ombilin coal is 7 percent compared with 15 percent for Bukit Asam coal. Ombilin coal burns at the high rate of 7,200 to 7,500 kilo calories per kilogram while Bukit Asam coal burns at the rate of 6,000 to 6,500 kilo calories per kilogram.

BRIEFS

LABOR DISPUTE FACILITIES INADEQUATE--Labor disputes will certainly increase in the coming years. This increase is linked to the growth of domestic industry as well as to the heightened knowledge on the part of workers regarding their rights and responsibilities arising from the stimulation of job training advocated by various sides in the recent past. This was noted by Oetoyo Oesman, Binalindung (labor relations and manpower security formation) director general, in his welcoming address at the ceremony for the signing of the trade union Collective Labor Agreement (PKB/CLA), arrived at by the workers and the P.T. Bogasair Flour Mills, at the Hotel Sahid Jaya in Jakarta on Monday evening [30 June]. There are many facilities available for increasing the prosperity and security of workers in a weak position at this time. For instance, there are about 1,200 SBLP (Job Opportunities Trade Union), the PKB/CLA covers about 2,000 companies, and the company regulation is in effect in more than 7,000 companies. Qualitatively, however, the facilities for increasing the prosperity and security of workers are still inadequate, and their functions and activities must be upgraded. Furthermore, the Tripartite League (consisting of representatives of business, labor, and the government) should not be passive, merely waiting for the government to take the initiative in organizing meetings for the purpose of discussing and resolving labor problems. The government parties always have to wait for and encourage meetings on programs and problems submitted to the Tripartite League for joint resolution. The Binalindung director general touched on the P4D and P4P (Committees for the Settlement of Labor Disputes at the regional and central levels), clarifying that the Tripartite League was an agency seeking equity for labor and by nature was autonomous and formed democratically. For example, P4P personnel installed in May were those desired by labor (FBSI [All-Indonesia Labor Federation]). [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 9] 6804

COMMENT ON PANCASILA SPEECHES--It is not true that every speech given by the president or those of a number of officials at the ministerial level that touch on Pancasila are aimed at Muslims or Islamic groups. "It does not mean that we do not have faith in Muslims and Islamic groups any time it is mentioned in a speech that we must be alert to the undermining of Pancasila. I believe we do not recognize Islamic

in the parties. Under the law concerning political parties and functional groups, we do recognize the Development Unity Party, the Indonesian Democracy Party, and the Functional Group, and following these, the professional organizations." Sukardi, first vice chairman for political affairs of the Development Functional Faction in Parliament noted this during a press conference at the Carakaloka Building in Jakarta on Saturday afternoon (5 July). Sukardi also said a certain capital city newspaper said one party was "backed" by Islam. "This is not true because if you look at party strength in the Parliament, I believe GOLKAR has the most Muslim representatives. They hold 256 seats," Sukardi said. With regard to speeches on Pancasila, Sukardi continued, "Every speech on Pancasila should not be interpreted as being 'aimed at Islam.'" "Actually," he continued, "anyone and any group convinced that he or it upholds Pancasila should not feel that a speech is directed toward himself or the group. Using the symbol of a shoe, if it does not fit, you don't have to wear it." Regarding the speech given by Pak Harto in Pekanbaru (at the ABRI leaders meeting--editor), Sukardi said the ABRI leaders meeting was an ABRI forum. "This is where the ABRI essence as a fighter is discussed, where ABRI as a group of professional soldiers is discussed. So, should we make an inappropriate judgment if Pak Harto, as a former member of ABRI and president, reminds his men that they must maintain the attitude of a Pancasila soldier?" asked Sukardi, a retired major general. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 9] 6804

CSO: 4213

INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRICES URGED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

LAHORE, Sept. 29: Ghulam Jilani Khan, the Governor of Punjab, and Chairman of the Provincial Council, today said that mobilisation of public opinion and systematic approach only could root out corruption and inefficiency in the country.

Presiding over the Provincial Council, Punjab meeting in the Assembly Hall here, he said a Martial Law Regulation to deal with the problem was not the solution. We said for any lasting solution people had to learn to deal with their problem systematically and collectively. He said Pakistan was a poor country with limited resources and any money that the country had, belonged to every Pakistani, and not just a section of the society. It was for the public representatives to see that the country's resources were used befittingly without any wastage, for the good of the masses in Pakistan.

The Governor said the people had to learn to deal with their own problems because they could not depend on foreign assistance for good. He said only when they had realised to depend on their

own strength they could deal with the rampant inflation in the country and address themselves to bigger problems facing the country. Gen. Jilani said evolution of systems for dealing with the problems was no an easy task and could not be achieved overnight. In Pakistan also the systems did not work because of the pause in the process of local bodies functions for the last 15 years, yet he said the beginning made in this regime was good and the elected representatives were beginning to learn how to proceed to find lasting solutions.

Later Malik Azam Bakhsh, the convenor of subject committee on agriculture, said that the body had recommended that the purchase rates of the agriculture produce should be revised upward as the prices of the agricultural inputs had gone up.

Malik Azam said cotton (557) should be purchased at Rs. 195 per 40 kilogram, Irri at Rs. 45, Basmati at Rs. 75 and wheat at Rs. 62 per 40 kilogram.

Chairman of the Subject Committee on Auqaf, Mian Shujaur Rehman, said that an Ordinance should be brought for the

evacuation of the encroachments on the Auqaf land.

Javed Iqbal Rana, Chairman of the Subject Committee on Education, said that 3300 primary schools in the province should have co-education so that the maximum number of students could benefit from the country's limited resources.

Sheikh Ghulam Hussain, Chairman of the Committee on Food, said that the allotment of deposits should be done on the recommendation of the board comprising members of the Provincial Council.

COUNCILLORS' POWER: The house was also informed that the draft legislation to give judicial powers to elected Councillors in rural and urban areas was under the active consideration of the provincial law department.

The Convenor of the Subject Committee for Local Government and Rural Development, Ghulam Qasim Khan Khakwani, said the legislation would empower the Councillors to hear and decide criminal cases of minor nature and civil cases where the money involved was not more than Rs. 5000. -APP

RAILWAYS TO BUY LOCOMOTIVES FROM JAPAN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

LAHORE, Sept. 29: A four-member Railway delegation left here for Japan yesterday to negotiate the transfer of technology to Pakistan for the progressive manufacturing of locomotives in the country.

The delegation comprised Haman Zahoor, Secretary Ministry of Railways, Gulzar Ahmed Chairman Railway Board, Zafar Iqbal Puri, member, Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. Zaidi a Mechanical Engineer.

During its stay in Japan the delegation will negotiate the purchase of 30 complete diesel locomotives.

Railways wanted a package deal with Japan for the purchase of complete locomotives hooked-down engines and transfer of technology.

The total cost of engines to be purchased from Japan will be Rs. 3600 million while equipment and machinery for the progressive manufacture of diesel locomotives would cost 70 million dollars.

Japan and France both had offered Rs. 360 million each for this project.

The Japanese loan conditions were very soft as they will recover the loan within 50 years including a moratorium for 10 years. —PPI

CSO: 4220

PLAN FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN JUTE REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Saeed Qureshi]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 29: The Government will soon launch a programme aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in jute on the import of which the country is spending Rs. 360 million annually.

This was disclosed to The Muslim here today by a source close to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The programme will be monitored jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

In this connection deribboning machines have already been imported from Japan and Singapore. These machines are currently being tested by jute mills and jute research centres at Tando Jam and Faisalabad.

The main constraint in the way of jute growing is said to be retting and deribboning which now would be tackled by using these machines.

The plan includes incentives to the jute growers besides establishing jute procurement centres near the cultivation areas.

Each jute mill would be required to establish a farm of at least 50 acres for the production of seed and development of technology.

According to the plan the concerned officers will be sent to the jute growing areas such as India, Bangladesh, Thailand and China to learn their production technology.

The experts have established that while the quality of jute produced in Pakistan was as good as that of Bangladesh and India, the seed quality of Pakistani jute was much better.

While the present area of 10,000 acres being used for cultivation of jute will not be enhanced, one million acres available in the river areas will be utilised for growing more jute.

The plan envisages education of farmers about retting, fibre extrusion and sowing and cutting of the crop at the proper stages. In addition teams of jute experts would participate with farmers at all stages of jute cultivation.

PORT QASIM WORK PROGRESSING

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

KARACHI, Sept. 29: Port Mohammad Bin Qasim, the first industrial and bulk cargo port of Pakistan, today evening received the first cargo vessel with 13,000 ton iron ore from India for Pakistan Steel Mills marking the operation of the port.

The port Qasim Authorities said that the formal inauguration of the port operation would be held later.

The iron and coal berth constructed by a French firm is 279 metres long and 21 metres wide. Two unloaders of 1200 tons per hour capacity each, have been installed to handle cargo. The berth structure is connected with the stockyard of Pakistan Steel Mills by a causeway of 3.5 kilometre with a conveyor belt overhead. The design capacity of this berth is 3.36 million tons per annum.

The marginal wharf of the Port named after the Arab Gen, Mohammad Bin Qasim, is a set of seven multi purpose berths each of which is 200 metres long. These berths will handle bulk, semi-bulk and homogenous bagged cargo such as wheat, cement, fertilizer, rice, and phosphate rock. The construction of the quay-wall of four berths has been completed by a Belgium firm and work relating to infra-structural requirements to make the berths operational is in progress.

The berths will have a draft of 10 metres to accommodate ships upto 25,000 ton dead weight (TDW). The remaining three berths will be operational by 1982-83. These would have draft of 11 metres capable of handling ships of 35,000 TDW. The back up area, 300 metres wide behind the quay wall, will contain transit shed, railway lines, roads and operational

offices with communication facilities, yards for cargo handling and other amenities.

The total estimated cost of the first phase, expected to be completed by 1982-83, is in the vicinity of Rs.4.01 billion, about two third in Pakistani currency and the balance in foreign exchanges.

The second phase of the Port envisages the addition of more berths to handle the imports of the Steel Mills, when its production capacity is raised from 1.1 to 2 million tons per annum.

Ample space and suitable infrastructure will be available to establish containerised cargo handling facilities at the port. The navigational channel will be dredged further to accommodate ships upto 75,000 TDW.

A streamlined system of roads, railway lines, sheds and facilities is simultaneously being built to facilitate efficient movement of ships and cargo. The facilities include ports administrative offices, related government agencies, communications and supply lines and fire-fighting arrangements.

Comfortable housing is being built for the employees of the Port Qasim Authority in due course.

In order to make full use of managerial and operational talent in the field of cargo handling, Port Qasim Authority has decided to commercialise the terminal operations, private enterprises will be entrusted with the task of handling cargo from the hold of the ship to delivery of cargo and vice versa. The Authority will set targets for cargo throughput with built-in incentive in order to maintain agreed standards of operational efficiency. — APP

PROBABLY POULTRY FEED MILL COST GOES UP

Journal of THE MUSLIM in English 29 Sep 80 p 8

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LAHORE, Sept. 28 The Cattle and Poultry Feed Mill at Shankot (District Sheikhupura) is expected to become operational by January next, over two years behind the revised schedule.

Official sources told The Muslim here today that the cost of the project has gone up from Rs.10.9 million to Rs.17.31 million including a foreign exchange component of Rs.6.4 million for import of machinery under a Danish loan. The cost of the feed mill boasted to be first venture of its kind in the public sector was expected to go still higher as much remained to be done.

The scheme was first initiated in 1975 but, for some reason or the other, actual work could not be undertaken till early last year. It was scheduled to be completed during 1978-79. This showed the interest the sponsoring agency, The Punjab Livestock Dairy and Poultry Development Board, took in their own projects.

While the scheme was being revised, machinery from Denmark arrived at the site according to the original schedule and it was lying there in the open for the last one year or so. Officials claim that the machinery is well protected but broken crates testify to the contrary. The present site where only a few walls and roofs have been erected so far has been rendered inappropriate because of a rise in the water table. Dewatering operations are still continuing while the Danish experts are expected to arrive to start work.

The feed mill is expected to produce about 20,000 tons of cattle and poultry feed annually, have its own repair workshop and a laboratory besides, accommodation facilities for the staff which has yet to be started. The mill is to use industrial and agricultural wastes as raw material and is closely linked with the Punjab Livestock Project under execution in Sheikhupura District with World Bank assistance.

EFFORTS TO BOOST OIL SEED PRODUCTION URGED

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 29 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Islamabad, Sept. 28--Vice Admiral Mohammad Fazil Janjua, Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives today called for concerted efforts to boost the production of oilseeds in the country to minimise dependence on imported edible oil.

Inaugurating a four-day 'national oilseed training programme and workshop' here, the Minister expressed his concern over low output of edible oil and raising domestic demand.

The workshop has been arranged by Pakistan Agricultural Research Council and was being attended by 50 research workers and international experts.

Dr. Amir Mohammad, chairman of the PARC delivered his keynote address on linking the research work through extension workers with the production to obtain optimum results. The address also dealt with the package of technology which the PARC was to deliver to farmers translating research into production methodology.

Vice Admiral Janjua also outlined a 7-point programme initiated by the government to obtain immediate results. He said growers could be induced to produce new oilseed crops by providing quality seed and technical know-how, attractive support prices and an assured market.

The Minister was confident that farmers would take non-conventional methods to overcome the problem of low output of oilseeds. He said the government will provide necessary incentives to achieve edible oil autarky in the shortest possible time.

He also drew the attentions of the scientists to a widening gap between the potential and the average yield of various oilseed crops in the country and asked them to pinpoint the problems and find effective solution.

He said the present government has recognised the need for formulating production strategies and harnessing all energies and resources towards the improvement of agriculture. Having sorted out wheat, rice and cotton

problems to a "significant extent," the Minister said it is imperative to take up and accept the formidable challenge of boosting oil seed production.

"We have only to import the vegetable oil at prices which are sharply rising in the world market but also to subsidise it for our consumers, resulting in heavy drain on our national economy," he said.

The domestic production of edible oil has not kept pace with consumption. The requirements have been increasing by more than 50,000 tons annually over the past five years, reaching a high level of 667 thousand tons in 1979-80. Assuming the same trend in growth of demand, it is estimated that the annual consumption requirements will touch 804 thousand tons in 1982-83.

The local production is anticipated to be 420 thousand tons. This means that 384 thousand tons of edible oil will have to be imported in 1982-83 to meet domestic requirements.

The demand for oils and fats is further increasing both for human consumption and industrial purposes. The expanded urbanization and increased household income coupled with limited availability of animal fats have generated heavy demand for the vegetable oil products.--APP.

CSO: 4220

PROVINCIAL STATISTICS, PLANS FOR NWFP

PROVINCIAL STATISTICS MAIL in English 28 Sep 80 p 1

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Lt. General Fazle Haq, Governor NWFP, has said that Government was spending some 818 million rupees on the implementation of a large number of schemes in the Province during the current financial year.

He was talking to the local people in Battal in Mansehra District on Saturday, Sept 27. Present on the occasion was Mr. Aziz-ul-Hassan Khan, Commissioner, Hazara Division, besides a large number of local Councillors and inhabitants of the area.

He said that the Provincial Government was giving top priority to primary education which was the basis of human carrier. He said that within next five or six years the percentage of literacy in the Province would be the highest in the country.

Referring to the Afghan Refugees, he said that they had

sought refuge from an oppressive communist rule which was against their religion and culture. It was our moral, human and religious duty to look after our Muslim Afghan brethren who had come to our country and are in need of help. He also cautioned the people against mischievous rumour mongering of the elements having vested interests.

A cheque was also presented to the Governor by Colonel (Retd.) Yar Mohammad Khan, towards President's Afghan Refugees Fund.

Later, the Governor inspected the T.B. Sanatorium at Dadar before flying to Naran.

BRIEFS

RICE PRICE FIXED--Lahore, Sept. 28--The federal government has fixed the procurement price of Basmati in the Punjab at Rs. 125 per maund and Irri at Rs. 64 per maund for next year. The Punjab Food Secretary Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Piracha told APP here today that a minimum of three lakh tons of Basmati and one lakh tons of Irri would be procured from the Punjab this year. The procurement of rice would begin next month on monopoly procurement basis. The price of Basmati paddy in the Punjab last year was Rs. 60 per maund which will be Rs. 70 this year.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 29 Sep 80 p 5]

GOODS MOVEMENT PROHIBITED--The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Peshawar, under Section 144 Cr. P.C., has ordered that the taking away of pulses; gur; salt; tea; sugar; foodgrain; rice; maize; ghee; vegetable ghee; medicines and drugs; kerosene oil; petroleum; mobile oil; livestock; oil, steel, copper and other metals; cement; spices; machinery; wool, raw-skins containing wool; liquid spirits; fertilizer (all brands); gold; silver; old coats and Pak made cloth to the old Bara Bazar across the check post and tribal territories has been banned for a period of 60 days with immediate effect. Nobody shall take away these articles outside the limits of Peshawar Sub-Division towards old Bara Bazar across the check post/tribal belt unless covered by a valid permit to be issued by the District/Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Peshawar, except a little quantity taken for domestic use. The violation of this order is punishable under Section 188 PPC. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 29 Sep 80 p 6]

CSO: 4220

TAIWAN

TAIWAN PREMIER OUTLINES AGRICULTURAL POLICY

OW261321 Taipei CNA in English 1448 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Taipei, Sept 26 (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Friday the government's agricultural policy is to promote sufficient supply of primary food products and provide reasonable protection on agricultural prices in support of farmers.

Replying to interpellation at the Legislative Yuan, the premier said that in carrying out this policy, the government has kept on adjusting agricultural prices to market fluctuation and has made every effort to lower the production cost of agricultural products.

In recent years, the government has placed equal emphasis on industry and agriculture. However, government support for the agricultural sector, as judged from budgetary appropriations in the past years, has been far more than for other sectors, Premier Sun said.

The government is stepping up efforts to pay a higher price to rice growers, in the hope that they would receive a 120 [as received] percent profit, Sun said.

Government protection of farmers includes control of agricultural imports, imposition of surcharges on imported items, and purchase of crops on guaranteed prices from farmers, Sun said.

Under the protective measures, farmers have grown more agricultural products than the [words indistinct] of prices can not be maintained under the pressure of excessive supply, the premier said.

The premier stressed the importance of coordination between production and consumption, saying that oversupply will result in decline in prices.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION RATE HIKE--Taipei, Sep 29 (CNA)--Highway and railway transportation rates will be increased, starting October 1, four days after the government announced new oil prices. Vice Communications Minister Chen Shu-shi said Sunday the new transportation price increases will be relatively moderate, compared with the last readjustment on May 3 this year, and will not affect the domestic air fares. Chen said that, based on a new price list yet to be approved, passenger fares will increase by 4.6 percent for railway and 4.95 percent for highway. In cargo transportation, Chen said, the increases will be 4.8 percent for railway and 5.8 percent for highway. On May 3, the Communications Ministry announced a 29 percent increase on railway cargo rates and 32 percent high way cargo rates. [Text] [OW290321 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 29 Sep 80]

NETHERLANDS TRADE OFFICE OPENED--Taipei, Sep 26 (CNA)--The Republic of China expressed welcome to the establishment of a trade office of the Netherlands in Taipei, an official of the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Replying to a question at a press conference, Lin Shui-chi, acting director of the information department of the ministry, said "We welcome any arrangement for promoting the substantive relations between the Republic of China and the Kingdom of the Netherlands." [Text] [OW261525 Taipei CNA in English 1330 GMT 26 Sep 80]

FARM HOUSEHOLD INCOME--Chung Hsing New Village, 25 Sep (CNA)--Average income of farm households in 1979 increased 13.33 percent over the previous year at NT dollars 205,564 (about US dollars 5,710), said Hsu Wen-fu, commissioner of the provincial department of agriculture and forestry. He said that among the revenue of farm households, NT dollars 79,269 came from farming, up 3.42 percent over the previous year, while a bigger share of NT dollars 126,295 came from nonagricultural production, an increase of 20.58 percent over the previous year. In 1979, agricultural production grew 5.3 percent with the production value amounting to NT dollars 181,919.88 million though the island was hit hard by typhoons four times, Hsu said. [Text] [OW251037 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 25 Sep 80]

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October 29, 1980

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